



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E. C.

Branch Offices	Melbourne, Vic. ...	Fink's Buildings, Elizabeth Street.
	Sydney, N.S.W. ...	114a Pitt Street.
	Adelaide, S.A. ...	76 Brookman's Building, Grenfell Street.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY* next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *DIARY*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

THIS JOURNAL is regularly supplied by subscription to the whole of the Members of SIXTEEN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES in the British Empire. The associate Journal *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, published at Melbourne and Sydney, is also supplied to all Australasian subscribers.

CONTENTS: Vol. LXI. No. 17 (Series No. 1,187).

	PAGE		PAGE
American Notes.....	688	French News	689
Bankruptcies and Failures	709	Gazette	709
Brewers' Exhibition	691	Irish News	687
Business Changes.....	713	Legal Reports	707
Colonial and Foreign News	690	Marriages	706
Coming Events	718	New Books.....	700
Corner for Students	684	New Companies and Com- pany News	799
Correspondence	714	Observations and Reflec- tions	701
Deaths	706	Personalities	693
Deed of Arrangement	709	Quotations Illustrated	700
Dental Notes	700	Scotch News	688
Dispensing Notes	715	South African News.....	690
Drug Trade Appeal Fund	711	Trade Marks Applied For	693
Editorial Comments:—		Trade Notes	712
Our Local Government... ..	702	Trade Report	719
The Customs Revenue... ..	703	Westminster Wisdom	712
A Peppermint Boom	704	Winter Session	694
Notes	705		
English News.....	685		

THE C. & D. DIARY, 1903.

FINAL NOTICE.

ONCE more, and for the last time, we desire to remind business houses that our Publisher's arrangements in regard to *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY*, 1903, are approaching completion, and he will begin to

Prepare the Advertisement Sheets for Press

immediately after the next issue of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* is printed. We have to catch the mails with copies of the *DIARY* for foreign and colonial subscribers early in November, so that every one may have his copy about Christmas week, no matter how remote his location may be. We should like the *DIARY* to be as complete as possible, so far as

Business Announcements

are concerned, and we are sure that such advertising is exceptionally profitable, for every item advertised is indexed in the Buyers' Guide, and is referred to all the year round. We therefore strongly urge those who have not given the Publisher instructions for advertisements in the 1903 *DIARY* to secure space by letter or telegraph without further delay.

Summary.

MR. J. W. BOWEN is the new President of the Western Chemists' Association (p. 697).

THE condition of the chemical industry in Lyons is dealt with in an article on p. 689.

THE CUSTOMS REPORT shows that some of the sugar-taxes cannot possibly pay (p. 703).

JOHN GOODFELLOW, Ph.D., an analyst, has been committed for trial on a charge of forgery (p. 687).

A NORTH LONDON BRANCH of the London Chemists' Association was formed on Thursday (p. 706).

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC TRADERS' ASSOCIATION has issued a manifesto to the public regarding Kodak trading (p. 715).

THE RAILWAY COMPANIES have made new regulations regarding the carriage of benzol and allied products (p. 786).

BRADFORD CHEMISTS want to close earlier (p. 697), and the local authorities propose to shut them up on Sundays (p. 686).

THE ANTI-CUTTING CONFERENCE in London is likely to be a good thing. More local associations support it (pp. 695 *et seq.*).

WE report upon the Brewers' Exhibition held in London this week. The show seems robbed of much of its ancient grandeur (p. 691).

AN unqualified branch-manager employed by a registered chemist in Edinburgh has been fined for selling Bow's liniment (p. 707).

THE Students' Corner prizes go to Edinburgh this month (p. 684). An analytical tournament for the month is announced on p. 685.

THERE is a boom in oil of peppermint this week, consequent upon the shortage of the American crop and speculation in New York (p. 704).

AN Italian Court of Appeal has confirmed an injunction granted against a Milan firm and others who sold imitation tabloids (p. 708).

JOHN ISLIP, the man who got goods from chemists and others without paying for them, has been sentenced to two years' penal servitude (p. 687).

THE members of the Cambridge Chemists' Association have discussed the advisability of going on, and decided in the affirmative (p. 694).

"XRAYSER" comments on the chlorodyne-lozenge case, the duty on sugar, French pharmacy law, Mother Seigel's agents, and the letter "Q" (p. 703).

IN reviewing the Local Government Board's report for 1901 we deal chiefly with medical relief, public health, and adulteration of food and drugs (p. 702).

THE Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association is taking a new lease of life, and the Assistants' Association also endeavours to renew its vigour (p. 696).

MR. A. LATREILLE, opening the twenty-sixth session of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, reviewed its history, and showed how the meetings may be improved (p. 694).

INLAND REVENUE AUTHORITIES do not abate their vigour in regard to unstamped medicines. They have been busy in Keut, and in Derby, there are six of them (p. 697).

AT Dewsbury this week, Mr. R. L. Gifford further explained his jobbery-charge. It now appears that it had something to do with the Federation and a Council Committee on titles (p. 698).

MR. BREMRIDGE, Registrar under the Pharmacy Acts, in a spirited letter gives chemists and druggists a few points about keeping on the Register, and, indirectly, preventing abuse of titles (p. 714).

WE give further and fuller particulars regarding the registration of Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb (Limited), and the offer of 250,000*l.* in shares to the trade and public. The profits have averaged about 40,000*l.* a year (p. 800).

BUSINESS shows an improvement this week. Peppermint oil and shellac have absorbed the principal attention, the former article having advanced several times in a day on American buying. Pyrogallac acid is lower; star-aniseed oil, cantharides, condango, alcohol are dearer. Quinine is neglected, and cinchona was lower at auction (p. 719).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, October 23, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, November 8. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

REPORTS.

The mineral distributed to students on September 24 was cryolite, from Greenland. The composition of this mineral corresponds to the formula Na_3AlF_6 . An analysis of a specimen of Greenland cryolite, quoted in Dana's "System of Mineralogy," gave the following figures:—

Al	...	...	...	...	13.07
Na	...	...	...	...	32.56
F	...	...	...	...	54.15
					<hr/> 99.78

The only constituents present as noteworthy traces in the sample of the mineral submitted to our correspondents were iron and the carbonic- and hydrochloric-acid radicals. (The original mineral had embedded in it a number of small crystals of ferrous carbonate, and it was not possible to remove these completely before powdering it.)

Samples of the mineral were distributed to 42 students, and 21 reports were sent in for examination.

All our correspondents succeeded in detecting sodium, while only one suspected (but was not able conclusively to prove) the presence of the carbonic-acid radical. The failures in the detection of the other constituents of the mineral were:—(a) Metallic radicals: aluminium, 3; iron, 5; (b) Acid radicals: hydrofluoric, 8; hydrochloric, 10.

The examination of the cryolite presented certain difficulties which many students do not appear to have duly appreciated, and although the large majority recognised that it was cryolite they had in their hands, no really first-rate analysis of it was sent in. As distributed the mineral was only coarsely powdered, and it ought to have been reduced to an impalpable powder in an agate mortar before the analysis was proceeded with. The larger particles of minerals commonly offer great resistance to the action of reagents whilst the fine powder is rapidly attacked, and this was conspicuously the case in the present instance. Then, in the systematic examination of insoluble and sparingly soluble fluorides for the metallic radicals present, it is usually indispensable, and it is always advisable, to treat the original substance (or, in some cases, the residue obtained on evapo-

rating the hydrogen-sulphide filtrate to dryness) with excess of concentrated sulphuric acid in a platinum crucible or basin, and to evaporate to dryness, so as to expel the whole of the fluorine in the form of hydrofluoric acid and obtain the metals as sulphates. The omission to carry out this operation is liable to lead to the precipitation of barium- and magnesium-group metals as fluorides, along with aluminium, ferric, and chromic hydroxides, and to other confusion. Of the sixteen students who recognised the presence of a fluoride in the mineral, only two proceeded to deal with it in the special manner which was desirable in view of that circumstance.

Cryolite, as some students observed, is slightly soluble in water. One part of the mineral requires 2,730 parts of water to dissolve it. It dissolves to a considerably larger extent in hot dilute hydrochloric or nitric acid, the finely powdered mineral dissolving pretty readily when boiled with a sufficiency of either of these reagents.

The trace of chloride present in the mineral was small. Several correspondents were uncertain about the presence of chloride at all, as the sodium carbonate which they employed in preparing a solution to be tested for acid radicals was not quite free from traces of chloride. The obvious lesson to be learned from this is that pure sodium carbonate should be obtained for this purpose; but we may point out that it was possible to obtain an indication of the presence of chloride by simply boiling some of the mineral with dilute nitric acid, and adding silver nitrate to the cooled solution, when a distinct opalescence was at once produced. A similar expedient may often be adopted successfully with ordinary mixtures of salts.

Calcium and magnesium, reported by some students as important impurities, were really present as minute traces only. We have been unable to obtain any evidence of the presence of silica, which several correspondents reported to be present in quantity.

When the powdered mineral was simply moistened with water or a dilute acid, it assumed a glassy appearance, and became so inconspicuous that a number of students supposed that a considerable portion of it had dissolved. A sufficient examination of the solid material left behind on evaporating a portion of the solution would have shown, however, that the quantity of substance in solution was, in fact, very small.

The mineral contained a very minute trace of manganese. The quantity was so small that the customary dry-way test by fusion with sodium carbonate and potassium nitrate gave no distinct indication. We mention the matter here in order to draw attention to the exceedingly delicate test devised by Marshall,* which at once indicated the presence of manganese. To apply this test it was only necessary to boil a small quantity of the mineral with water to which had been added some dilute nitric acid, 1 drop of solution of silver nitrate, and a pinch of ammonium persulphate (a salt now stocked by up-to-date dealers in photographic chemicals). The solution almost immediately assumed a distinct reddish-purple colouration, due to the formation of some permanganic acid. This test is an improvement upon Crum's elegant and delicate test for manganese, obviating the inconvenience of using the dark-coloured and insoluble lead peroxide. Care must be taken in applying it to substances containing chlorides, bromides, &c., to add the silver nitrate in excess.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to

R. H. MARTIN, c/o T. & H. Smith & Co.,
19 Duke Street, Edinburgh.

* *Chemical News*, February 15, 1901, vol. 83, page 76.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

WILLIAM SEATTER, c/o T. & H. Smith & Co.,
19 Duke Street, Edinburgh.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

R. H. Martin (first prize)...	94	Alcohol	80
William Seatter (second prize)	93	C. H. S.	80
Alex. T. Hope	92	J. A. Hay	78
Fred. Watt	91	J. L. S. G.	78
M. S.	91	Sylvestris	75
Brittox	89	Windsor	61
G. J. Lusher	88	Benzaldehyde	56
H. W. W.	87	J. B.	50
F. W. Searle	86	M. A. L.	50
Ulmus	85	Interdum	22
		O. A. T.	8

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Special Memoranda, chiefly suggested by this month's reports:—

1. Fluorides require special treatment prior to testing for metallic radicals of the iron-, barium-, and magnesium-groups.

2. Natural carbonates are not all rapidly decomposed by cold dilute hydrochloric acid.

3. This is the time to attend once more to the purity of reagents, and to providing supplies of high-class filter-papers and of distilled water. The opening of the winter tournament is imminent.

WILLIAM SEATTER.—A perfectly homogeneous mineral may be so acted upon by treatment with an acid as to yield a solution which contains material totally different from that present in an insoluble residue which may be left behind. The fact that a faint cloudiness, produced by adding silver nitrate to a solution, disappeared on the addition of ammonia did not prove the absence of bromide, as silver bromide is distinctly, although not very readily, soluble even in dilute ammonia.

ALEX. T. HOPE.—We have not been able to prove the presence of any trace of the silicic-acid radical. In two of the places where you supposed you had obtained evidence of its presence we are inclined to think that you were misled by obtaining precipitates of aluminium fluoride. There was practically no chance of silica remaining in the mixture of sulphates left behind when the sufficiently finely powdered mineral was thoroughly decomposed by the action of sulphuric acid, as any traces of silica or silicates originally present would be attacked by some of the hydrofluoric acid, and the silicon would be completely eliminated as silicon fluoride.

FRED WATT.—As you suspected, the mineral did indeed contain traces of a carbonate, but this was not decomposed by cold dilute hydrochloric acid. It was possible to recognise the evolution of carbonic anhydride on heating the mineral with dilute hydrochloric acid, by means of the test for traces of this gas given in the *C. & D.* for December 28, 1901, page 1018, when care was taken to prevent hydrochloric acid from being carried over along with the carbonic anhydride. The trace of chloride present in the mineral should not have escaped your vigilance.

M. S.—We failed to obtain anything more than the faintest indication of the presence of magnesium. See reply to Alex. T. Hope.

G. J. LUSHER.—The precipitate which you took to be barium sulphate most likely consisted of barium fluoride. You do not appear to have applied any test that would have indicated the presence of a borate had one been present.

H. W. W.—Your conclusion that silicate was absent was scarcely justified by the not very delicate test that you applied. It was not an easy matter to prove that at least small quantities of silica or of a silicate were not present.

F. W. SEARLE, SYLVESTRIS, AND OTHERS.—Potassium should have been tested for in the systematic examination after the addition of ammonium carbonate. Had you applied Carnot's delicate test for potassium (*C. & D.*, November 30, 1901, page 862) you would have obtained a negative result.

ULMUS.—See first part of reply to Alex. T. Hope.

ALCOHOL.—See first part of reply to G. J. Lusher.

J. L. S. G.—You cannot have obtained a white precipitate on adding ammonium hydrosulphide in the systematic examination for metallic radicals, as the small quantity of iron present was certain to yield some ferrous sulphide, which is black.

WINDSOR AND OTHERS.—We cannot account for your failure to recognise the presence of a fluoride. The indications furnished by heating the mineral with concentrated sulphuric acid were most characteristic.

O. A. T.—Procure a piece of cryolite and make an exhaustive study of its behaviour towards reagents. We can suggest no more likely way to lead to a correction of the errors into which you have fallen.

THE ANALYTICAL TOURNAMENT.

IN conformity with the intimation made on September 27, we now offer special prizes for competition in an analytical tournament, extending over the six months from November, 1902, to April, 1903. The exercise announced this week forms the opening competition of the tournament, and it will be followed by exercises upon the analysis of a mineral, an alloy, and a solution, as well as of other mixtures of salts of the kind already familiar to our correspondents. The tournament is calculated to provide students—and especially those who work independently—with a periodical test of their progress in chemical analysis. We hope that a very large number of students will enter the competition, and that all who enter will persevere to the close.

PRIZES.—We offer a *first prize* of books, value 2*l.* 2*s.*, and a certificate to the competitor who obtains the highest aggregate of marks in the six analyses; and a *proxime accessit* prize of books, value 1*l.* 1*s.*, and a certificate to the competitor who obtains the second highest aggregate of marks in the six analyses.

The usual monthly prizes will also be awarded.

Special Note.

Students who use assumed names are requested to adhere to them throughout the competition.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The American Exhibition which was held at the Crystal Palace during the past summer is likely to be the subject of litigation. Some exhibitors who were dissatisfied are taking action in the matter.

At Brighton on October 14, a man named Mendelson was committed for trial on a charge of breaking a plate-glass window, value 8*l.*, at 158 Western Road, Brighton, premises about to be opened by Boots' Cash Chemists (Southern) (Limited).

At Workson Petty Sessions on October 15, Henry Cook Silvester, described as a chemist's assistant, was fined 10*s.* for cruelty to a terrier dog. The dog had been an annoyance to his wife, who was ill, and Silvester struck it with a walking-stick.

At the Hanley Quarter Sessions on October 17, two boys, named Henry Hulme and Reginald Bailey, were sentenced to three months' hard labour for breaking into the shop of Mr. T. C. Cornwell, chemist and druggist, of Piccadilly, Hanley, and stealing 3*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

At the Greenwich Police Court last week, Messrs. Edward Cook & Co. (Limited), East London Soapworks, Bow, E., were fined 4*l.* and 4*s.* costs for carrying offensive and noxious matter through Castella Road, New Cross, without a proper vehicle or vessel.

The Walsall Corporation is to supply disinfectants free of charge whenever the local medical men voluntarily notify cases of tuberculosis.

At a sale of shares at Halifax on October 17, 4l. fully-paid shares in the Halifax Cash Supply Stores, who trade as chemists and druggists, realised 15s. each.

At Dartford on October 17, an employé of Messrs. Hugh Wallace & Co., chemical-manufacturers, of Crayford, obtained judgment against his employers for 1l. 1s. 7d., due for wages and overtime.

It is stated that as the result of a consultation with Mr. Asquith, K.C., and Mr. Edmond Browne, L.C.C., the Co-operative Union will take immediate proceedings against those private traders who have endeavoured to boycott the co-operative societies and their members.

At a meeting of the London County Council on October 14, the tender of Messrs. T. Herschel, Jones & Co., for the supply and delivery of 5,300 tons of proto-sulphate of iron at 24s. 9d. per ton, for the chemical treatment of sewage at the Barking and Crossness Outfall-works, was accepted.

Chemists in Bradford who have been in the habit of opening their shops on Sunday are threatened with closure, as the Bradford Watch Committee speak of putting into force the ancient Act of Parliament which forbids Sunday trading. The return which has been obtained by the committee shows that 565 shops are open on the Sunday, including six chemists.

At the annual meeting of the Norfolk and Norwich Traders' Association held last week it was reported that fifty-three new members had been enrolled, and 2,572l. been recovered without recourse to legal proceedings. The accounts showed a balance of nearly 500l. in hand. The officials were re-elected, and Mr. J. de Carle Smith, of Messrs. Smith & Son, chemists, Norwich, was elected to the committee.

The appeal in the methylated soap-liniment case decided against Boots (Limited) by Mr. D'Eyncourt at Clerkenwell Police Court after a stormy hearing, is thirty-eighth on the list for trial at the Michaelmas sittings of the King's Bench Division of the High Courts of Justice. "Farmer v. Glyn-Jones: Magistrates' Case, information under 52 Geo. III. c. 150, sec. 2" is "60" in the same list. Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady will probably be the Judge.

The railway companies are about to put in force a clause in their powers requiring all consignors of dangerous goods to sign an undertaking to pay compensation in full for any injury to their servants or property during transit, unless proved to be due to negligence on the part of the railway companies' servants. It immediately affects the carriage of petrol, rubber-solution (much of which is used by manufacturers of plasters), shoe-cement, and benzol.

Analysts' Affairs.

The Bury Town Council has decided to appoint a public analyst, under the Food and Drugs Acts, at a fee of 10s. 6d. for each analysis.

In his quarterly report to the Sheffield City Council, the public analyst (Mr. A. H. Allen) reports that two samples of medicine submitted to him proved to be dispensed in accordance with the directions of the prescription, and five samples of laudanum analysed were of good quality.

At the Stockton-on-Tees Urban District Council on October 17, it was recommended by the Sanitary Committee that Mr. W. F. K. Stock be asked to accept the appointment of analyst, under the Food and Drugs Acts, at a fee of 6s. for each sample analysed. Mr. M. Robinson moved that the recommendation be referred back, on the ground that there was a local chemist qualified to do the work, and his motion was carried.

The Surgical-dressing Contract.

As a result of the recent decision of the West Ham Board of Guardians to obtain fresh tenders for the supply of surgical dressings to the workhouse no fewer than ten quotations have been received, the tender of the Hospitals and General Contracts Company (Limited), who previously had the contract, quoting the lowest price. The tenders, which

have been referred to a Committee, are as follows: Leslie (Limited), 518l. 1s. 9d.; Gerrard & Co., 480l. 1s. 9d.; Hewlett & Son, 491l. 15s. 10d.; Hospitals and General Contracts Company (Limited), 468l. 10s.; Pratt & Co., 485s. 8s. 2d.; Mr. Walter Gwinn, chemist and druggist, Cann Hall, 623l. 2s. 6d.; Lambert Brothers, 477l. 11s. 5d.; Allen & Hanburys (Limited), 615l. 12s. 8d.; Mr. C. Cowles, 731l. 4s. 9d.; Mr. J. Page, 486l. 15s. 1d.; Down Brothers, 641l. 15s. 7d.

Football.

At Hanwell on Saturday, October 18, Hanwell Reserves played the London College of Chemistry team, and won by 3 goals to 1.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy v. Lorn Reserves.—This match, which was played on October 18, resulted in a win for "Lorn" by 7 to 1.

Pharmaceutical F.C. v. Occident F.C. Reserves.—This match was played on October 18 on the ground of the Pharmaceuticals at Wormholt Farm, Shepherd's Bush, and was the first turn-out of the "Square" team this season. The visitors were late in arriving, so that full time was not played. The Pharmaceuticals, however, had it all their own way, Paterson, Allen, Hewlett, and Smith being prominent scorers. The result was: Pharmaceuticals, 7 goals; Occidents, *nil*.

Poor Law Medicines.

At the meeting of the St. Thomas Board of Guardians, Exeter, on October 17, a letter was read from the Local Government Board with reference to the resignation of Mr. Mark Farrant, the medical officer, pointing out that hitherto expensive medicines had been supplied to the sick poor at the cost of the medical officers, and stating that the Board had long been of opinion that such medicines should be supplied by the Guardians. After discussion a committee was appointed to consider the matter.

The Drug-bill.

At a meeting of the Yarmouth Board of Guardians on October 14, Mr. Brown called attention to the heaviness of the quarter's drug-bill at the workhouse. Including water-beds, &c., it totalled 180l. This meant an expenditure of over 300l. per annum on drugs, he said, which seemed altogether beyond the mark. Even deducting the 20l. which the water-beds and water-pillows cost, the bill for drugs and surgical appliances came to over 60l., which meant altogether 250l. a year for drugs. He moved that the Clerk write to unions of similar size to ascertain what was the general cost of drugs. The Chairman: If the doctor says he wants certain medicines you cannot say, No. Mr. Headley: We are accumulating stock there. We have about 100l. worth in the surgery. The resolution was carried.

Birmingham Notes.

A *cause célèbre* is rumoured, the prominent members of a defunct trading association being invited to return money said to amount to several thousand pounds.

The Birmingham manufacturers are bemoaning the disappearance of the warming-pan, its place having been taken, they say, by the hot-water bottle as commonly seen in the pharmacists' windows.

Prophylactics in the shape of comforters imbued with such disinfectants as naphthalin, oil of cloves, and other scents, are being introduced in view of the prevalence of colds and other pulmonary troubles.

In this twentieth century one would scarcely expect to find glycerin adulterated with cane sugar. A 56-lb. tin was cut across, and its sides were found to be studded with beautifully clear crystals of sugar about 1½ inch thick. It was of German origin.

The Midland Chemists' Association has rejuvenesced under the regimen of the new President, Mr. Parry. Papers have been invited from and promised by the city analyst and several well known pharmacists. Mr. Radford, Union Street, has accepted the Secretaryship.

The public analyst of Dudley has agreed to do ordinary drug and food analyses for 10s. 6d. per sample, and waters for 21s. The science master of the Dudley Technical School

asked 10s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. per sample all round, but his appointment was opposed by the Institute of Chemistry, because he is not a F.I.C.

An outbreak of fire occurred on October 15 on the premises of Mr. F. Barlow, chemist and druggist, Balsall Heath Road. The fire originated in the basement, where a quantity of gunpowder was stored. Fortunately, this was removed in safety, but the flames were not subdued until some damage had been done.

At the annual dinner of the Knowle Bowling Club, which took place at the Greswolde Hotel, Knowle, on October 15, Sir James Sawyer and Dr. Savage were among the guests. The Hon. Secretary of the Club is Mr. J. C. Cattell, chemist and druggist, Knowle. Mr. Cattell is the winner of the first prize and gold medal in the league competition, and is champion of the green for the year.

Charge against Dr. Goodfellow.

At the Mansion House Police Court on October 22, John Goodfellow (40), a Ph.Doc., was charged before the Lord Mayor with forging and uttering a bill of exchange for 500*l.* with intent to defraud. The defendant, it was stated, called on Messrs. A. White & Co., solicitors, in Abchurch Lane, with a letter of introduction, and represented to them that he had sold a process for making vinegar to Messrs. E. & T. Pink, jam-manufacturers, at Bernondsey, and had received in part payment a bill for 500*l.*, which he wished discounted. Messrs. White procured a client—Mr. Cohen—to entertain the transaction, and 100*l.* was advanced pending inquiries as to the genuineness of the acceptance. The bill proved to be a forgery, and the defendant's statement untrue. On being arrested, he said the bill had been sent to him, and he knew nothing more about it. On him 88*l.* in money, some passage tickets for the Cape in the name of J. Gilbert, and an unloaded revolver were found. The prisoner now reserved his defence, and the Lord Mayor committed him for trial.

Another Two Years for Islip.

At Northamptonshire Quarter Sessions on October 17, John Islip, who is well and unfavourably known to many pharmacists, was charged with obtaining about 20*l.* worth of goods by fraud from Northamptonshire tradesmen. Prosecuting counsel said tradesmen in all parts of the country had been swindled. The method adopted by accused was to obtain provincial papers, and order goods from firms who advertised therein. All applications for money he ignored, and when they became unpleasantly insistent he changed his address. When the police raided his house at Putney they found him living in high style. A succession of tradesmen, who had been victimised by the prisoner, gave evidence bearing out counsel's statement. Edward Boyle, an official of the London Bankruptcy Court, stated that prisoner when living in South Kensington in 1895 was adjudged a bankrupt, his liabilities being 742*l.* 14*s.*, and his assets *nil*. Islip was sentenced to two years' penal servitude.

Neighbours.!!

At a meeting of the Dover Town Council on October 14, a letter was read from Mr. T. C. Toope, M.R.C.V.S., of 38 High Street, Dover, stating that as his neighbour, Mr. A. C. Kay, chemist and druggist, 40 High Street, insists on hanging out a sunblind, and thus obstructing the view from his (Mr. Toope's) sitting-room window, he will retaliate. If his view must be obstructed, he proposes doing it himself by erecting a matchboarding or canvas hoarding, to keep his area free from dust, and at the same time to block out the light from Mr. Kay's window. Furthermore, he proposes using one side of the hoarding as a billposting and advertising board, and by artistic selection to nullify the effect "of Mr. Kay's somewhat garnished-looking blind." The letter caused considerable amusement, and the Surveyor is to report on the sunblind, while the bellicose vet. is to be informed that he must have a licence from the Corporation before erecting an advertisement-board.

The Sale of White Precipitate.

Mr. F. N. Molesworth held an inquest at Rochdale, on October 15, on the body of a young woman named Howarth, who died from poisoning. The evidence showed that a piece

of paper labelled "Poison" and a mug containing a white sediment were found beside the body. The principal witness was a chemist's assistant named Dionysius Haworth, who stated that he was in charge of a shop at 107 Entwistle Road, Rochdale. He was not a qualified chemist, and did not dispense scheduled poisons. He had no doubt that the piece of paper labelled "Poison" came from his shop, but he could not say what it had contained. He remembered having sold some white precipitate to a young girl. White precipitate was not a scheduled poison—so witness said. The quantity in the paper (onepennyworth) would be 30 gr. The Coroner: Would that kill a person if it was all taken?—I should think so. It would make them very ill, anyway. What is white precipitate made of? It is a preparation of ammoniated mercury which anybody can buy, but chemists use a certain amount of discretion in selling it. The girl who bought it from him said she wanted it for mixing with lard for children's heads.

The Week's Poisonings.

Three of the nine poisonings that have occurred during the week were due to the unscheduled poisons, acetic acid (taken by a Grimsby woman), hydrochloric acid (which an Islington builder drank), and nitric acid. The last-named was taken two months ago by a Birmingham bicycle-fitter named Sutton. He purchased an ounce of nitric acid at the shop of Boots (Limited), and Mr. F. H. Biddle, chemist and druggist, the manager at Boots' branch, who served him, on learning that the man had taken it, immediately went to the house and administered an emetic. At the inquest on October 15, Mr. Biddle, in reply to the Coroner, said that there was no restriction on the sale of nitric acid beyond labelling it "Poison." As the acid was commonly used in trade, and deceased seemed to be a responsible person, he served him with it without question. The scheduled poisons used include laudanum (3), carbolic acid, vermin-killer, and morphine. The laudanum-cases occurred at Bridlington, at Birmingham, and at Sunderland. In the last-mentioned town a woman obtained a pennyworth of laudanum from Mr. Charles Ranken, pharmaceutical chemist, of Stockton Road, saying she wanted it for toothache. At the inquest Mr. Ranken said it would be better for the public if purchasers of laudanum had to sign the poisons-book. The woman appears to have obtained other supplies, as two other empty laudanum-bottles were found on the bed.—A Birmingham domestic servant took carbolic acid, and rat-poison was taken by a Whitchurch groom.—A Shaw tailor died suddenly last week, and the widow at the inquest stated that deceased suffered from "neuralgia of the bowels," and was in the habit of using injections of cocaine and morphine to relieve the pain. He usually had four injections at once, about six times a day. He got a prescription from the doctor, and she bought the stuff sometimes from Mr. W. Yates, chemist and druggist, Market Street, but she always had to sign for it. The jury found that death was due to an accidental overdose of morphine and cocaine.—At the Clerkenwell Police Court on October 20, Thomas Drackley (32), chemist and druggist, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. A police-sergeant was called to the prisoner on October 17, and found him lying on a couch in a front room. Two bottles, one labelled "Laudanum," and the other "Pure morphia," were standing on a table near him. In reply to the officer, Drackley said, "I have not had any sleep for four nights. I have taken three teaspoonfuls of laudanum and 1½ gr. of morphia." The Magistrate remanded Drackley for inquiries, defendant protesting that he had only taken the drugs medicinally, and not with any unlawful intent.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The following is the result of the recent Registered Druggist examination: L. Firth and J. McKelvey passed; four candidates were rejected.

Drug-standards.

At the last meeting of the Tulla (co. Clare) Board of Guardians the Local Government Board wrote referring to the analyst's report on the drugs submitted to him, that the tr. ferri perchloridi unfavourably reported upon should be returned to the contractor, and a fresh supply of standard quality obtained.

Society Notes.

It is an open secret that Mr. Beggs is to be the incoming President and Mr. Johnston Montgomery, Vice-President.

The next Council-meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland will be held on November 5, when the Council will proceed to elect the various officers for the year.

Letters have recently appeared in the *Irish Daily Independent*, in reply to Dr. McWalter's, from Mr. G. D. Beggs and Mr. Thos. O'Sullivan (Waterford), on the subject of religion and politics in connection with the Pharmaceutical Council. Letters have also appeared from Dr. McWalter and anonymous writers in the *Irish Catholic* on the same subject.

A Tutor Taught.

At the Dublin City Sessions on October 20, Mr. John Clarke, tutor, sued Dr. Cowe, formerly of Hamilton, Long & Co.'s State Pharmacy, Dublin, to recover 2l. 2s. for tuition given to defendant's stepson, and a month's fee in lieu of notice. Plaintiff's case was that he had been engaged to "grind" the boy for the Preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, at 2ls. a month for three visits of two hours each weekly, a month's notice to be given on either side in the event of the discontinuance of the teaching. Defendant stated that plaintiff struck the boy in the face with a book and otherwise showed ill-temper. He wrote the tutor a letter directing him to cease his tuition. The Recorder held that the position of a visiting tutor was different from that of an ordinary schoolmaster, who had a certain liberty in the matter of castigation. Plaintiff acted wrongly in punishing the boy without reference to the parents. He had been paid up to the date of the letter, and his conduct disentitled him to any further claim. He dismissed the action.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Changes.

Mr. McGregor, formerly with Osmund & Co., Dumbarton Road, Glasgow, has started business in the rising suburb of Cathcart. There are now three chemists in the district.

Miss J. Macnie, who qualified at the Autumn examinations in Edinburgh, has acquired the shop in Duke Street, Glasgow, hitherto carried on as a surgery by Dr. Wm. Findlay.

The Feich King.

There is a tinsmith in Aberdeen who enjoys that unsavoury title. He is James Mackenzie, a methylated-spirit drinker, and at the Aberdeen Sheriff Court on Monday was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for having neglected his two children. Sheriff Robertson said that of all the degrading forms of drunkenness and vice there was none so degraded as the drinking of methylated spirit. It destroyed body and soul.

New Shops.

At the Edinburgh Licensing Court held on Tuesday, October 21, the Magistrates granted an application by Wm. Inman for a wine-licence for premises recently opened by Inman's Stores (Limited), in Earl Grey Street, Edinburgh.

Mr. W. S. Glass, pharmaceutical chemist, has opened the shop recently taken by him in the new block of buildings on the west side of North Bridge Street, Edinburgh, in addition to his other businesses in George Street and Morningside Road.

Glasgow Notes.

The Magistrates of Glasgow have declared themselves in favour of the compulsory adoption of the metric system of weights and measures in their reply to a communication on the subject from the Board of Trade.

The Assistants' Association makes a fresh start on November 9 with a smoker. The new President is Mr. Wm. Mallison, and the committee, which is getting to work in earnest, consists of young and energetic recruits, who mean to make things hum.

Most of the reviews are favourable to Dr. William Findlay's newly published volume of medical verses. One of the best pieces reports in the deepest Doric a dialogue between a moth and a microbe, which would require translation for Southern readers not of Caledonian origin.

Dr. Wm. Chalmers, who died the other day at the comparatively early age of 54, was one of the best-known general practitioners in Glasgow. He had endeared himself to the poor in his populous district by devoted and often unpaid services, and it may be truly said of him that he wore himself out in the cause of humanity.

There was a brisk business air and a hopeful tone about the general meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association that augur well. The Association is fortunate in retaining the sagacious guidance of Mr. W. L. Currie, although it loses a zealous and capable secretary in Mr. T. Dunlop, who is succeeded by Mr. J. P. Gilmour. On the initiative of Mr. J. W. Sutherland a staff of members of the Association are conducting a personal canvass in Glasgow on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Appeal Fund.

The various opening academical addresses of the winter session are often as amusing as instructive. Dr. Galt warned the students of St. Mungo's College against mental drudgery, and urged them to take a liberal amount of physical and mental recreation. He condemned chess as too exacting intellectually, strongly recommended whist, and banned billiards without any reason assigned. At Anderson's College Professor Smart deprecated the cant and caddishness of professionalism, reminding his hearers that the old distinctions of caste were passing away, and that even the noblest Roman of them all was dependent for service and the amenities of living upon the humblest. The medical man was as much a vendor as the huckster. The latter sold wares and the former services.

American Notes.

VISITORS.—Amongst the guests at the New York Drug Club recently were Mr. Reginald J. Hanbury and Mr. F. Capel Hanbury, sons of Mr. F. Janson Hanbury, of Allen & Hanbury (Limited), Plough Court, E.C. who were on their way home from a visit to the United States and Canada.

INCLINED TO SCOFF.—The American Witch Hazel Corporation recently floated with a capital of \$4,000,000 is coming in for a good deal of criticism. The "special offers" to druggists as an inducement to become shareholders are apparently not being eagerly taken by those concerned, and an American contemporary expresses the opinion that "the druggist who buys shares in the American Witch Hazel Corporation is likely to need something stronger than hamamelis to heal his disappointment."

A NEW SWINDLE.—By the use of the private prescription-blanks of physicians of standing, a swindler has obtained considerable sums of money in the past few weeks from New York druggists. Several druggists notified one doctor that a man called with his blanks, filled out with plausible prescriptions which they dispensed, and they cashed the cheques that were offered in payment. The doctor said that he had not prescribed for patients of the names that the fellow gave in the several stores. Then the police were informed. It is not known how the swindler gets the blanks.

IN FINLAND women may now become assistants or enter for the pharmaceutical examinations without special permission—so the Czar has decreed.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

SEPIA FROM LOCUSTS.—M. Niede, an Algerian architect, reports that he obtains the sepia colour, so much used by artists, from the common locust. His method for procuring it is to keep the insect without food during three or four hours, and then to press the thorax. A single locust is said to give enough sepia to cover (when diluted with water as usual) a piece of paper about 4 inches square.

ANGLO-FRENCH TRADE.—Statistics relating to Anglo-French trade for the first eight months of 1901 and 1902 show that chemical products were imported to the value of 16,346,000*f.*, as against 11,132,000*f.* in 1901. In exports to Great Britain there was a decrease in fixed and essential oils, the value for the eight months of this year being 5,518,000*f.*, against 6,737,000*f.* for the corresponding period of 1901.

FOUCAULT'S PENDULUM.—The first of a series of experiments with Foucault's pendulum was carried out on Wednesday, October 22, at the Pantheon, Paris. As is well known, it was by the use of a gigantic pendulum that the theory of the rotation of the globe was demonstrated by Foucault. M. Camille Flammarion, the eminent astronomer, is carrying out the present experiments, which are, as far as possible, an exact reproduction of the original. A house standing at the corner of the rue d'Assas and the rue de Vaugirard, Paris, bears an inscription to the effect that Foucault carried out his first experiments in a house which formerly stood on that spot.

WATERED MILK.—A milkman named Ambroise Fages was prosecuted here a few days ago on the charge of delivering watered milk at the Tenon Hospital, Paris. The quality of the milk he delivered had been suspected for some time and analysis of the contents of a can of the milk at the Municipal Laboratory proved that it contained 60 per cent. of water. Evidence for the prosecution showed that M. Raoul Amaury, director of the hospital, and M. Gédéon Meillère, pharmacien, kept watch for several mornings, and finally saw Fages go to a water-tap in the courtyard of the hospital at 4 A.M., and put water into his milk. Two policemen were in hiding, and the milkman was then and there arrested. He pleaded innocence, but got six months' imprisonment and a fine of 50*f.*

A NEW POCKET-SPITTOON was brought to the notice of the Members of the Paris Academy of Medicine last week by Dr. Brouardel. It is a pretty little instrument and in appearance has something of the shape of a cigar-holder. The Tuberculosis Committee of the Academy undertook to make a scientific examination of the apparatus. Commenting on the new spittoon, one of the Paris newspapers remarks that at no long interval it may become as fashionable to carry a small spittoon as formerly it was to carry a snuff-box. It can then be added by ladies to their châtelines, with the miniature bottle of smelling-salts, gold purse, and tiny mirror. Then perhaps the pocket-handkerchief will disappear, to be replaced by a spittoon in gold, silver or ivory (artistically fashioned).

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.—At the meeting of this Society for the current month (October), M. Bourquelot, the General Secretary, read a letter from the American Pharmaceutical Association announcing the fiftieth anniversary of its formation, which was celebrated in September. He also announced the death of the following foreign corresponding members of the Paris Society: MM. Schneegans, chief pharmacist of the Civil Hospitals, Strasbourg; Wetterholz, of St. Petersburg; Redwood, of London; and Griffith, of Dublin. M. Bourquelot also gave an account of the International Conference for the Unification of "Heroic" Medicaments. He especially drew attention to the formulas of syrup of ipecacuanha and syrup of iodide of iron adopted, which are very different from those of the French Codex.

POSTAL INFORMATION.—Recently the French authorities issued instructions concerning the future treatment of letters and packages sent through the post containing prohibited articles, or those upon which duty should be paid. Accord-

ing to the Postal Convention of Washington, 1898, such articles could not be forwarded through the post, and where detected the parcels or letters were returned to the country from which they originated. The system which will now be followed in France is that unsealed packages suspected of containing prohibited articles will be opened, and where duty should be paid the addressee will be asked to pay. Failure to comply with this request will incur the sale or confiscation of the goods by the authorities. Should the articles imported belong to the prohibited class, they will also be sold or confiscated. In the case of letters or sealed packages, the addressee will be invited to be present at the inspection. Should he fail to respond to this notification, the packages will be treated as if unsealed. The following are amongst the articles which cannot be imported into France: Chemical matches and wood for same, patent medicines not contained in the French Codex, and tobacco (with special permission, however, individuals may import cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco for their personal use, but the quantity must not exceed 10 kilos. per annum).

LYONS CHEMICAL-INDUSTRY.—The British Consul at Lyons, in a report on the trade of that district, gives a gloomy account of the chemical-industry, which last year was especially affected by the high price of native coal. The consumption of soda crystals in the Department of the Rhône, which had fallen away in 1900, went back to the figures reached in 1899—viz., 13,000 tons. The sale of soda made by the Solvay process appears to be increasing to the detriment of the soda-factories of St. Fons, where the Leblanc system is followed. The production of sulphuric acid has decreased throughout the whole of France. This is evident proof of the general decrease of chemicals in which sulphuric acid largely figures. The extraction of pyrites at Sain-Bel, which in 1899 amounted to 317,000 tons, fell in 1900 to 304,000 tons; of this quantity 52,000 tons was for export. The imports have increased from 4,253 tons in 1900, to 5,385 tons in 1901. This amount is insignificant considering that the total French production is 500,000 tons. The glue and gelatin industry suffered severely. Exports fell from 7,814 tons in 1900 to 7,689 tons in 1901, whilst the imports rose from 1,766 tons in 1900 to 1,867 tons in 1901. This result caused some alarm in Paris, manufacturers there calling out for the imposition of protective duties. This measure was opposed by the Lyons producers, backed by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce. The production of phosphorus again diminished. The exportation of white phosphorus fell from 243 tons in 1900 to 135 tons in 1901. Red phosphorus did better, the exports increasing from 58 tons in 1900 to 68 tons in 1901. The citric-acid trade suffered with the others. Exports fell from 165 tons in 1900 to 132 tons in 1901. The trade claims freedom from Customs duties for crude citrate of lime, which tends to replace concentrated lemon-juice. The trade in aniline-dyes, which started in Lyons upon the invention of fuchsine, is becoming more and more dependent on Germany. With rare exceptions all the Lyons factories are merely branches of German houses. The Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik has a branch at Neuville-on-the-Saône. Two other factories are branches of Cassell & Co., of Frankfurt, and of the Actien Gesellschaft für Anilinfabrikation of Berlin. If treatment by electrolysis were to become general, Lyons, on account of its reserve of hydraulic force from the Alps, would probably become the centre of the new industry.

SYNTHETIC INDIGO IN JAPAN.—In a report drafted by the Austro-Hungarian Consul at Yokohama it is stated that artificial indigo was imported in considerable quantities last year, it being maintained that it possesses many advantages over natural indigo. It is probable that synthetic indigo will eventually rule the market, especially if it should become still cheaper.

THE OPIUM-TAX IN CHINA.—The increased duty on opium in China is being stoutly opposed by the merchants of Swatow. Much of the article has been re-exported to avoid payment. There still remains enough opium for sale for the next half-year, but as the tax-collectors cannot enter premises for inquiry, the merchants do not pay duty on the old stock. On the other hand, they dare not offer it for sale, with the result that the opium-market is extraordinarily quiet at present.

South African News.

(From our Correspondents.)

PORT ELIZABETH IS BOOMING.—On September 25 a mass meeting of ratepayers unanimously approved of the proposals of the Mayor and Town Council to raise a loan of 1,000,000*l.* for the purposes of securing additional water-supply, and to provide drainage, electric light, public baths, and abattoirs.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The *Natal Government Gazette* recently notified to the next-of-kin and creditors of the late Robert Crampton Hartley, of Melmoth, Zululand, chemist and druggist, that deceased died intestate, and that at a certain specified date it would be necessary to appoint an executor or executor's dative to the estate of the deceased person and guardian or guardians of his minor heirs.

TRADE IN NATAL.—Our Natal correspondent, writing by the last mail, says: "Everybody is complaining about the bad state of trade, notwithstanding that hundreds of people are coming to the port every week. Money is scarce, and many business-people are already beginning to feel anxious about the future trade outlook. Some business-houses considerably augmented their staffs during the busy period of the war, and are now finding they have too many employés for normal times."

EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES.—A permanent exhibition of manufacturers' samples will be opened at Lourenço Marques, Delagoa Bay, on January 1, 1903, under the auspices of Messrs. Bell, Bell & Co., a prominent firm of merchants, the Portuguese Government having made a free grant of land for the purpose. The project is induced by the consideration that the position of Delagoa Bay as the natural port of the Transvaal makes it the rendezvous of purchasers from up-country centres, and it is anticipated that large numbers of merchants and their buyers will pay constant visits there to replenish stocks, &c.

PERFUMED SPIRITS.—A storekeeper at Harrismith was lately charged with contravention of Article 1, Law No. 6, of 1892, in conjunction with Proclamation No. 16 of June 27, 1902. It appeared that the accused had sold to a West Indian negro a bottle of perfume known as "stephanotis," which contained more than 5 per cent. of pure spirit. During the hearing of the case, Mr. Frank Warren, chemist and druggist, manager of Adams & Co., chemists, Harrismith, testified that the perfume before the Court contained at least 20 and 25 per cent. of pure spirit; but when the liquid was set fire to by a police inspector witness remarked that the scent must contain at least 60 per cent. of pure spirit. The accused was fined 10*l.*, or one month's imprisonment.

BRITISH v. GERMAN METHODS.—The *Cape Argus* draws attention to a "concrete instance worth much disquisition." Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., the Cape Town wholesale druggists, recently tried to purchase through a London house certain specific sizes of P.O.P. These were unobtainable in England, although of the ordinary regulation sizes, but a German firm eventually filled the order at 33 per cent. off catalogue prices, *plus* an extra 10 per cent. to get "into the market." Interviewed on the subject by a *C. & D.* representative, Mr. H. Cope, the manager of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co.'s photographic department, said:—

We called, among other lines, for 500 *ls.* packets of P.O.P. of a size for which there is always a demand. Our order was filled with the exception of the 500; these, we were informed, the firm could not supply in *ls.* packets. A postal to a German house not only elicited the fact that they would be pleased to fill the call, but would do so considerably lower than any British house has ever quoted, less an extra 10 per cent. for a share of our business.

Replying to a question as to the quality of the paper supplied, Mr. Cope said it was quite satisfactory.

A DROP IN IMPORTS.—The value of the drugs and chemicals imported into the Transvaal colony during the six months ended June 30, 1902, is officially stated to have been 26,000*l.*, against 159,000*l.* for the corresponding period of 1901. Under the heading "Africa and the Druggists," the *African Review* has the following:—

It is not a matter of surprise, although a pleasant reflection on their enterprise, that Britishers are fathoming to the utmost

depth the unknown commerce lying behind the South African curtain. Available statistical information shows that the Transvaal imports of drugs and chemicals during the first half of this year leapt up to 159,000*l.* in value, against a mere 26,000*l.* during the six months of last year. An almost equally remarkable recrudescence of pharmaceutical trade is demonstrated by the figures relating to Natal, where it is found that 91,000*l.* of chemicals and drugs were imported during the six months ended June 30 last, as compared with 68,000*l.* worth in the same period of 1901. So that altogether there seems no need for pessimism as regards openings for trade in South Africa, and, so far as the British pharmaceutical community is concerned, there is every evidence of its alertness in this matter. The immediate trade may not bulk so large as the considerable initial outlay would make desirable, but rosy times are confidently predicted by men on the spot, and the main thing for money-making Britishers in both the wholesale and retail branches of the trade is to get there first.

MINERS' PHTHISIS.—A Reuter message from Johannesburg states that the Chamber of Mines is desirous of taking steps to obviate or minimise the occurrence of miners' phthisis, and invites practical suggestions and plans for combating the causes leading to the same. No definite information is before the Chamber as to the causes of the disease, but the general assumption is that it is chiefly due to the inhalation of fine dust given off during the machine-drilling operations. The Chamber offers the following awards for the three best practical suggestions and devices on this subject: First prize, 500*l.* and a gold medal; second prize, 250*l.*; third prize, 100*l.* The papers in connection with this subject must be accompanied by the plans, models, or apparatus of the devices suggested, and will be receivable—(a) at the offices of the Chamber of Mines, Post-box 809, Johannesburg, up to February 15, 1903; (b) at the London agents of the Chamber, Messrs. Barsdorf & Co., Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C., up to January 15, 1903; (c) at the Paris agents of the Chamber, the Compagnie Française des Mines d'Or et de l'Afrique du Sud, 20 Rue Taftout, up to January 15, 1903.

Colonial and Foreign News.

BORIC ACID AS A MEAT-PRESERVATIVE.—Nine prominent chemical-factories in Berlin, Cassel, Grünau, Hamburg, and Leipzig, headed by Schering, have addressed a protest to the Diet against the prohibition of the use of boric acid and its salts for preserving meat.

TARIFF AGREEMENT BETWEEN FRANCE AND CEYLON.—The French minimum-tariff question has again been settled for a further six months. Between now and February 26 next Ceylon is to reduce its Customs duty by 50 per cent. on vinegar in casks and sulphate of iron, and the French Government on its side will permit "colonial commodities of consumption" from Ceylon to enter France, with similar commodities from other countries, at the minimum tariff.

STRYCHNINE IN MILK.—A mysterious affair occurred at Lemberg, which nearly resulted in the death by poison of Dr. Ladislaw Nemirowicz, the recently elected Professor of Chemistry to the University. The professor was drinking a glass of milk at home. He noticed a bitter flavour, and emptying the glass he found crystals at the bottom, which, upon examination, proved to be strychnine in quantity sufficient to kill twenty persons. A servant has been arrested, but he stoutly asserts his innocence, and suggests that the professor himself was responsible for the mistake.

BETRAYING TRADE SECRETS.—A curious criminal prosecution has just ended in Frankenthal, Germany. In May, 1901, Mr. Ivan Levinstein delivered a lecture in England on the future of the indigo-industry, giving much detail as to the manufacture of indigo from naphthalin and of artificial indigo as made by the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik. The lecture was duly reported. The Fabrik asserted that the information given by Mr. Levinstein was obtained, although quite legitimately, from workmen in their employ, and set themselves to work to discover how it leaked out. They traced it to a man named Kumpf, of Frankfort-on-Main, and two workmen of the Fabrik, who have now been punished with terms of imprisonment, under the German law against unfair competition, with "spying out the factory secrets" and betraying them to outsiders.

The Brewers' Exhibition.

THIS year's Brewers' Exhibition, which is being held at the Royal Agricultural Hall (October 18 to 24), appears to be an improvement on last year's exhibition both from the point of view of visitors and exhibitors. The novelties are not numerous, but it may be that in the non-pharmaceutical sections, which it is not the province of this journal to report on, there may be a plethora of fresh ideas. We have arranged our notes as far as possible under classes.

MACHINERY AND APPARATUS.

Gas-engines of various types are shown in motion by the CAMPBELL GAS-ENGINE COMPANY (LIMITED), CROSSLEY BROTHERS (LIMITED), and BILBIE HOBSON & CO.

The GROCERS' ENGINEERING COMPANY fill the central part of their stand with a large Faulder gas-heated malt-roaster, which manufacturers of infants' foods use extensively. The degree of heat is naturally more under control than when open or coke fires are employed. Sifting and mixing machines for baking-powder and similar mixtures are also shown. Mincing-machines for druggists' use are also shown by F. & C. HANCOCK.

J. DEFRIES & SONS (LIMITED) have a new series of their Pasteur-Chamberland filters for bars and counters on view. The latest have a multiplicity of candles to provide more efficient filtration and quicker delivery. The "battery"-filter is constructed like a galvanic battery and contains fifteen candles, but fifty may be fixed up quite as easily, for the "battery" is made in sections and each candle-holder may be unscrewed and the candle cleaned. Another, also for large output, has forty candles placed in a circular holder, each being detachable as in the other case. The "EQUIFEX" disinfecting-appliances, and especially the pump-spray for rooms, are very useful. The BERKEFELD FILTER COMPANY (LIMITED), whose filters are much used in aerated-water factories, have a selection of them to deliver up to 750 gals. a-day on show. The candle-principle is used in all the filters. SLACK & BROWNLOW have a large exhibit of their "Germproof" filters in various designs for use in pantry, parlour, or public-house. Some of the ornamental designs are very attractive, and where portability and stability are of more consequence than appearance the tourists' or travellers' varieties will engage attention.

The UNIVERSAL MINERAL-WATER MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED), whose compact mineral-water machine has been previously noted in the *C. & D.*, report good business with chemists. The machine, the "Sutcliffe," has been supplemented by a corking-machine and a draught-arm attachment. Perhaps the newest of this class of machine is that shown by the ALBANY ENGINEERING COMPANY. As far as we could judge, the resulting aerated waters were well "gasified," the carbonic-acid gas being well dissolved. The filling is on the rotary principle, agitators being set to work each time a bottle is-filled. It was at this stand we saw the "C. & W." gas governor or regulator, for which several advantages over other regulators are claimed: the mechanical details seem perfect. The LONDON SUPER-AERATION (LIMITED) occupy a central position. AUTOMATIC AERATOR PATENTS (LIMITED) are showing to interested spectators the working of their automatic aerating-apparatus, and by means of which, a tube of carbonic-acid gas, and the kitchen tap, the housewife can make her own soda-water.

F. DARTON & Co. have an array of the scientific instruments required in the modern practice of brewing, such as hydrometers, saccharometers, thermometers, and microscopes. We also noticed an electric dental lamp for illuminating the obscure corners of the mouth, and a large edition of the same lamp for lighting up the inside of casks. JOSEPH LONG also shows saccharometers and hydrometers. J. J. HICKS, at his usual stand immediately opposite the Arcade entrance, invariably attracts visitors. Mr. Hicks has two standard thermometers on view, certified by the National Physical Laboratory as absolutely free from error. Mr. Hicks is naturally proud of this fact, for it is a thing which only occurs about once or twice in twenty years with even the most skilful instrument-maker. The thermometers are generally at least one-tenth out somewhere, but the framed certificates, dated "August, 1902," are on view for all to see.

A new hygienic clinical thermometer has lately been introduced by Mr. Hicks with no divisions on the stem. The markings are covered by a thin glass outer shield. TOWNSON & MERCER show a complete set of apparatus necessary for applying Reinsch's arsenic-test. The set, packed in box with hinged lid, sells at 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* DRING & FACE are showing Sikes's thermometers and hydrometers, Bates's saccharometers, Thorpe's still, bacteriological microscopes, and many other kinds of scientific instruments.

EDWARD H. WHITING has an interested crowd always around him, observing the working of his "Speed-on" gold-changer. This till rejects all false coins. The true gold coin is retained in the till until the change is delivered. The till is divided into two sections—for sovereigns and half-sovereigns—with drawers holding change for twelve sovereigns and the same number of half-sovereigns. The size of the till is 14½ by 13½ by 7 inches, and the price is 6*l.*

S. CLARK & Co. keep the south gallery bright with the beams of their brilliant syphon-stoves.

AERATED WATERS AND ADJUNCTS.

CAMWAL (LIMITED) are showing, and a good show they make. The rustic cottage is the resort of many explorers, and the Camwal specialties are subjected to keenly critical tests. The palate is the most common reagent in these experiments, and the resulting certificates show an agreement unusual amongst analysts. The newest Camwal delicacies include "Vinrube," an aerated ruby beverage, pleasant and pretty. It is put up in ½-pint and 1-pint champagne-bottles. Limonette, or lemon soda, is another thirst-quencher, milder in properties than the pale dry ginger-ale Camwal are now producing, and thereby not so acceptable to many. The new "splitlet" has caught on.

IDRIS & CO. (LIMITED) have one of the most noticeable exhibits of those which appeal to chemists. Three soda-fountains fill the wall-space of one side of their stand, the fountains being London-made and adapted for from six to ten syrups. A draught-arm is a recent adaptation to the Idris soda-fountains. "Are chemists taking up your fountains?" our representative inquired. "Oh, yes; we are well satisfied with what we have done so far." Several high-class pharmacies were named to us as having been recently supplied with Idris fountains, and the hint was given that the side-line answers best in the case of chemists who specialise in syrups. As the largest makers of syphons in this country, the firm have naturally a good show of highly polished syphons. There is also shown a new form of syphon pressure-gauge, which is useful as a check on the amount of dissolved gas in the water and of unnecessary waste in sniffing. A full line of British wines is exhibited, such kinds as sloe, cowslip, and black currant being represented, as well as the usual orange and ginger. For winter parties the orange and lime-juice champagne and dry ginger-ale will be in demand, and can, from our personal knowledge of them, be recommended to customers.

RAWSCO exhibit the syphons which were recently mentioned in this journal. Their system of supplying syphons and keeping them filled, cleaned, repaired, and delivered is explained in a neatly got-up pamphlet.

The SACCHARIN CORPORATION (LIMITED) are showing saccharin, and explaining its use in making aerated and brewed non-alcoholic beverages. The imposition of duty has had a tendency to check the consumption of saccharin and encourage smuggling. The quantity used is now, however, greater than ever. The ANGLO-CONTINENTAL CHEMICAL-WORKS (LIMITED) have nothing unusual in their exhibits of saccharin in various strengths and forms. Heliotropin and vanillin are both shown, and all the essences necessary in brewing and mineral-water manufacture. PORCHERINE (LIMITED) show their liquid sweetener and a special clarifier for brewers and wine-merchants. Dr. O. GIRARD has a small exhibit of saccharin, essential oils, and colourings for mineral-water manufacturers.

The CARBONIC-ACID GAS COMPANY have an exhibit consisting mainly of tubes of liquid carbonic-acid gas. The wet and cold summer has not been favourable to aerated-water makers, but the increasing use of portable machines has been good for the carbonic-acid gas makers. HENRY ROBERTS & Co. are agents for John Bennet Lawes & Co. (Limited), and show liquid carbonic-acid gas in tubes, and various fireproof compositions made by that well-known

chemical company. "Gypo" fire-resisting plaster will do not only for ordinary walls and ceilings, but also for corrugated sheet-iron, or constructional ironwork of any kind, and it costs only $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per square foot. Keene's cement is used for the same purposes, and various non-conducting cements and compositions for covering stills, jacketed pans, &c., are being shown. These cost about $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per square foot.

THE LONDON ESSENCE COMPANY have their familiar central position, the floral decorations of the stand being as lavish as ever. Vinade, Clarcup, and Citrona, three essences well established in the favour of the aerated-water trade, are supplemented by a new one—American cream-soda. These are in addition to the thousand and one flavours and essences which this firm make. "We have kept our addressograph busy sending out 5,000 invitations to the exhibition," said Mr. Child, when our representative asked for an explanation of the unusual bustle and hurry which characterised this part of the show. Plenty of orders seemed to be the result. HASSALL & Co., the makers of phospho-citric acid, have a room fitted up to receive visitors at. CLAYTON & JOWETT (LIMITED) maintain their reputation for fruit essences and requisites for aerated-water makers. Zolakone is perhaps the most popular of the compound essences, and the "Iron blend" in the tonic-drink class. THE MESSINA ESSENCE COMPANY are exhibiting soluble essences, and colourings and their speciality, "Citronic acid." C. W. FIELD is a maker of soluble fruit-essences and an importer and distiller of essential oils. His products look well, and besides the usual aerated-water specialities, he is showing "Solo" extracts for preparing hop and herb beers. J. M. COLLETT & Co. are showing brewers' chemicals.

THE BOTTLING BUSINESS.

Glass bottles for aerated waters and beer are in the hall in great variety, the chief exhibitors being REDFERN BROTHERS; JAMES TITE, who is also agent for enamelled-iron show-tablets; ALFRED ALEXANDER & Co., who cater also for wholesale druggists; MOORE, NETTELFOLD & Co.; and DOBSON & NALL (LIMITED), who also show mineral-water boxes.

Stoneware bottles and jars are being shown by JOSEPH BOURNE & SON, PRICE, SONS & Co., DOULTON & Co. (LIMITED), and J. STIFF & SONS (with some specialities in tapped jars); most of these firms also being in a position to supply branded bottles and water-filters.

Bottle-washing machines are exhibited by D. G. BINNINGTON (the "Kingston" and the "Humber" machines), DAWSON BROTHERS (LIMITED) (a syphon-cleaning plant was in operation), J. HILL (the "Century" bottle-cleaners), CLARKE BROTHERS, and FOXON, HAGGIE & Co. (LIMITED). SIDNEY MUNCKTON finds nothing more to improve in the "Speedwell" syphon-top cleaner, and so has turned his attention to bottle-washing. He is patenting a new machine which, by an arrangement of three brushes, cleans mineral-water bottles outside and inside at the same time. A similar machine may be evolved for syphon-cleaning.

THE RAPID BOTTLE-DRYING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED) show a contrivance for rapidly drying the interior of bottles, which should be of value to large bottlers of citrates and salines.

Corking and filling machines are exhibited by GASKELL & CHAMBERS (LIMITED) and the BREWERS' AND BOTTLERS' SUPPLY (LIMITED). The "Celerity" filler and measure which the latter firm show is intended specially for jars of considerable capacity. At this stand an ingeniously heated branding-furnace is shown. By means of a reflector the direct action of the flame is avoided, and oxidation of the branding-iron prevented. MONTAGUE SHARPE & Co., J. W. FLOWER & Co., and J. P. JACKSON & Co., show machinery for filling, corking, and aerating. GEORGE HUGHES has a machine working up in the south gallery, which is stated to be capable of corking 200 bottles per hour without breaking a bottle. G. LOCKYER & Co., besides owning the "Reliable," bottle-filling machine, have a novelty in "Crystalate stoppers." These are topped with a composition, coloured in different tints to match the colour of the bottle. Various large patent-food firms use these stoppers, as the samples showed, and wholesale druggists use the stoppers plain on top, with their circular address-label stuck in. The effect is pleasing. FARROW & JACKSON (LIMITED)

have a large display of machinery for corking, washing, and filling bottles of all descriptions. Soda-water machinery is predominant, and there is a special show of soda-fountains. The latest soda-fountain—the "Imperial"—is a handsome marble affair, fitted with patent measuring-taps, showing the colours of the syrups employed. It has, besides, a patent "Challenge" tap in the centre, from which plain aerated-water may be specially drawn. Syrups and essences for the fountains are now supplied.

SANDHAM BROTHERS show screw-stoppers for aerated-water bottles, made of lignum vitæ, and F. H. ROESSLER & STEPHENS a large assortment of corks and a machine for cutting cork. W. A. CARTER, CHALLIS & Co., exhibit Carter's perfect seal, prepared to comply with the Child-messengers Act, but adapted for chemists' use. It consists of a cork with about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of sealing-wax on the top; the cork is pushed flush in the bottle, and the wax melted at a flame, and the soft wax branded with a seal, if desired.

CHAMBERS & Co. show a most ingenious bottle-wiring machine which wires aerated-water bottles as fast as they can be fed to the machine. It is immaterial the sort of bottle used, as there is automatic adjustment for the various necks. WILLIAM FLETCHER is at his usual corner with his "Champion" labelling-machine. We described this machine some time ago, but many still find it new, and its ingenuity cannot be denied.

R. JOHNSON & SON have a novelty in high-pressure casks. The casks have been tested up to 300 lbs. to the square inch. The feature is the use of the Selby patent heads, which are cut and fitted in such a way that the whole thickness of the head takes a bearing on the staves. For ginger-beer and as super-aeration containers the casks should be well fitted, and for storing spirit they possess advantages.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. DEATON & SONS have an ingenious folding bottle-bag (for packing-purposes) on view at their stall in the gallery, and folding bottle-wrappers of all kinds.

C. H. GLOVER & Co. (LIMITED) make a good exhibit of mineral-water van bottles, cases, and crates. Handcarts, drays, trucks, and waggons, are shown in abundance by H. C. SLINGSBY, the BRISTOL WAGON AND CARRIAGE WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED), and E. & H. HORA (LIMITED).

THE AJAX PRINTING COMPANY (LIMITED) have some pretty advertising novelties, such as thermometers and pocket nicknacks; and JAMES WALKER & Co. have an exhibit of picture-calendars.

JOHNSON & HOOPER (LIMITED) show sulphites and bisulphites of the alkalies, sulphurous, tannic, acetic, and tartaric acids, caramels, finings, and a "saline blend" are amongst their specialities. These are attractively displayed amid draperies and foliage, and it cannot be denied that sulphur, rolled or in powder, looks better in a velvet-lined glass case with a background of palms than in any other way. Tuson's disinfectants are also kept well forward, and "Edme" malt-extract bulks largely in the general scheme. E. THOMPSON & Co. are experts in isinglass. Their exhibit is always redolent of isinglass in all its stages, from the raw bladder to the refined shreds. Finings, glucose, sugars, and sugar-products also find place on their stall, and various brewers' chemicals.

BEAUFAY & Co. have their usual place in the south bay, where British wines, mineral waters, coca-wine, and their special ginger-wine beam out brilliant under the electric lights.

JOHN SYMONS & Co. (LIMITED) are specialists in apple-products. Their "cyders" need no bush, nor do "Symonia" and "Sydrina."

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED) are showing Oxo, and wanderers are refreshed by the sample draughts so freely dispensed. The pleasant beef-broth flavour commends Oxo to all. The stand is pretty, and cash customers are not unknown, so keen is the desire for prompt carriage-free delivery on the part of enterprising visitors. PRIMOX (LIMITED) are not satisfied with their name. They think "Vegox" more descriptive for their beef-and-vegetable essence, and "Vegox" it probably will be soon. "Primox," as displayed, is put up in 1-oz. to 16-oz. bottles, to retail at prices from 6d. to 5s., and buyers are tempted by 2d. sample bottles. The essence is most agreeable to the taste.

ROSBACH (LIMITED) have a brilliant show of the

"Empress of Table-waters" in the centre of the Arcade entrance. Their advertising-devices are worth inspection. KRONTHAL WATERS (LIMITED) show Kronthal table-waters and a natural Hungarian aperient water with a "Lord Roberts" label.

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY (LIMITED) are showing their disinfectants. Jeyes' jesolene, a liquid soap for cleaning paint, appears to be the latest. The genial Australian (Mr. Tom Matthews) who is in charge shows no signs of tear and wear. DAVEY & Co. exhibit "Kratos" disinfectant, and a paint-remover which, judging from its effects on pieces of painted board, is effectual and cleanly. E. FOXALL & Co., in a corner of the east gallery, are showing a liquid toilet soap for shampooing (in 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. bottles with screw stoppers), "Magaffin," a cleanly and adhesive paste-substitute, and pine disinfectants in liquid or in block, made by Welsby & Co.

GORDON & DILWORTH TOMATO-CATSUP (LIMITED) provide splashes of colour and refreshing beverages in the Arcade and in the gallery.

There are various competitions in connection with the exhibition, and we may mention that two chemists, Alderman T. H. W. Idris and Mr. W. H. Jowett (Liverpool), are judges in the non-alcoholic beverage competition.

Personalities.

MR. HENRY J. TURNBULL, chemist and druggist, is to be the new Mayor of Sunderland.

MR. PAUL VILLIAN, chief perfumer to the Vinolia Company, is paying a short visit to Paris for the benefit of his health.

LAST week Brother W. R. Whiteway Foot, P.M., chemist and druggist, was re-elected Treasurer of Pleiades Lodge, No. 710, Totnes.

THE Mayoralty of Wakefield has been accepted by Alderman E. A. Brotherton, M.P., of Messrs. Brotherton & Co., ammonia-distillers, Wakefield.

MR. ALEXANDER BOTTLE, pharmaceutical chemist, and Mr. William James Barnes, chemist and druggist, of Dover, have been appointed justices under the Lunacy Act, 1890.

AT the annual installation of Horsa Lodge, No. 2,208, on October 20, at Bournemouth, Brother John H. Williams, S.W., pharmaceutical chemist, was installed W.M. for the ensuing year.

MR. JAMES SHACKLADY, who has for many years been accountant and valuer to Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, has been appointed secretary to Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb (Limited).

MISS ELSIE FRANCES COCKS, daughter of Mr. J. W. Cocks, pharmaceutical chemist, Torquay, has been awarded the Stainer exhibition for organ-playing at the Royal Academy of Music.

EMERITUS PROFESSOR DIVERS, M.D., F.R.S., will probably preside at the annual dinner of the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, and deliver an address on "Ancient Japanese and Indian Pharmacy."

THE Nottingham Board of Guardians on October 21 appointed Mr. Walter Burton, pharmaceutical chemist, dispenser at the Workhouse, on condition that he devotes the whole of his time to the post.

MR. HORACE BROCKLESBY, managing director of Messrs. Lorimer & Co. (Limited), Britannia Row, Islington, London, N., left by the *Carisbrooke Castle* last Saturday for a short business and pleasure tour in South Africa.

DR. JULIUS LEWKOWITCH was recently entertained to dinner by his fellow-members on the Publication Committee of the Society of Chemical Industry, and presented with a silver tray, on the occasion of his marriage.

AT the October meeting of the General Committee of the Portsmouth Swimming Club, Captain Woolner White, J.P., chemist and druggist (of the Timothy White Company), presented to the winning team the shield and medals given by himself.

BROTHER CHARLES SWINN, pharmaceutical chemist, and Brother Charles H. Griffiths, chemist and druggist, Provincial Grand Officers of East Lancashire, took part in the ceremonial of consecration of a new Masonic lodge, "The Coronation Lodge," at the Masonic Hall, Manchester, on Saturday.

MR. IVAN LEVINSTEIN, as President of the Society of Chemical Industry, has been added to the Advisory Committee of the Council of the Fire Prevention, &c., Exhibition at Earl's Court in 1903. Mr. Thos. Tyrer has consented to act on the Group I. Committee, for chemicals, &c., for fire-prevention.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CLIFFORD PROBYN, Mayor of the City of Westminster and principal of Hooper & Co., Pall Mall, entertained 22,000 children to tea last week in memory of the Coronation of the King. The Mayor, accompanied by Mrs. Probyn and two of his daughters, visited the various schools wherein the tea was given, and were greeted with hearty cheers.

THE MAYORALTY OF TORQUAY has been accepted by Mr. John Taylor, analytical and dispensing chemist, of 15 Lucius Street. Mr. Taylor is one of the original members of the Corporation, Chairman of the Electric-lighting Committee, Hon. Secretary of the Divisional Liberal Association, and a Justice of the Peace for the Borough. He was born at Carlisle, and has carried on business at Torquay for many years. He is a Fellow of the Chemical and Linnean Societies.

MR. R. FEAVER CLARKE, pharmaceutical chemist, Gravesend, a well-known member of the London Chemists' Association, is a man of many parts. He finds time, spite of the calls of an excellent business, to act as secretary to the Gravesend Public Halls Company (Limited), which provides Gravesend with high-class concerts, and last week, mainly through Mr. Feaver Clarke's instrumentality, Gravesend had a Kubelik recital. Mr. Feaver Clarke is closely in touch with the leaders of the musical profession, as the result of long experience and by means of his connection with the Royal Academy of Music. He is personally acquainted with Mr. Hugo Gortitz, through whose influence the presence (rare out of London) of the eminent virtuoso was secured.

Trade-marks Applied For.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 8, 1902.)

Device and the word "SINAPOL"; for Sadler's mustard-oil (veterinary) embrocation. By Sadler, Firth & Ross (Limited), 26 Great Guildford Street, Southwark. 247,946.

"DEUDAR"; for antiseptics and sanitary preparations and for chemicals. By Mrs. Helen Paulton, 98 Regent Street, W., complexion specialist. 248,172 and 248,173.

"SATALIUM"; for a chemical. By E. P. Magee, Kells, co. Meath, Ireland, pharmaceutical chemist. 248,021.

Facsimile signature of applicant; for a medicine. By E. T. Webb, 18 Devonshire Terrace, Eastbourne. 248,459.

"TREMOL"; for a medicine, lotion, and ointment. By G. B. Burt, 208 Great Clowes Street, Broughton, Salford. 248,478.

"ZYNBERE"; for ginger-beer powder. By C. Duckworth, Cloth Hall, Colne, wholesale druggist. 246,418.

"SNOW FLOWER" brand; for condensed milk. By the Swiss Milk Society, Monument Street, E.C. 247,361.

"AEROX"; for foodstuffs. By Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (Limited), 9 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 247,969.

"QUI-BONO"; for mineral and aerated waters. By A. G. Barr & Co., 184 Great Eastern Road, Glasgow. 248,419.

Picture of Shandon Church clock-tower; for a perfume. By J. Blair & Son, 7 St. Patrick Street, Cork, chemists. 244,745.

"GOLD MEAD"; for perfumed soap. By E. Cook & Co. (Limited), Bow, E. 248,169.

"LABELDA"; for toilet articles. By D. Harries, 102 Queen Street, Cardiff, chemist. 248,401.

"KARTOL"; for perfumery. By Shirley Brothers, 4 Rockingham Street, S.E. 248,409.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 15, 1902.)

"VITROLITE" (no claim for "Vitrol"); for a paint for the protection of glass houses. By W. Carson & Sons, Grove Works, Battersea, S.W. 248,406.

"COLIKURINE" (no claim for "Colic Cure"); for chemicals. By Davies, Gibbins & Co., Derby. 248,551.

Winter Session.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE first meeting of the twenty-sixth session was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on October 16. Mr. A. Latreille is the President for the forthcoming year, Messrs. R. E. Lownsbrough and S. C. G. Tweedy being Vice-Presidents. Mr. C. J. Strother takes up his old position of Hon. Treasurer, and Messrs. Wm. Matthews and A. B. Britton are respectively Literary and Financial Secretaries. Messrs. H. S. Coupland, W. Garsed, H. Haylings, C. Hymans, D. C. Jones, W. S. Parker, and E. Thompson complete the Council. There was a good attendance of members, and the omens are all favourable to a successful session.

The PRESIDENT, in giving his

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

dealt first with the claims which the Association had upon chemists' assistants in the metropolis. He reviewed, briefly, the records of the past twenty-five years. Previous to the year 1877, he said, meetings of chemists' assistants had been held from time to time for recreation and mental



MR. A. LATREILLE.

interest; but previous to June of that year, when an inaugural meeting was held in the lecture-theatre of the Pharmaceutical Society's school, under the chairmanship of Mr. Postans, there had been nothing of a concerted nature. At that meeting eighty-two gentlemen joined as members, and over 10% was subscribed. At a subsequent meeting the first Council was formed, under the presidency of Mr. Princep. Mr. Latreille then traced the history of the Association up to 1897, when the present rooms were taken. During the last few years there had been not only a marked decrease in numbers, but a great lack

of individual support, and this disinclination of members to interest themselves personally in the welfare of the Association was a growing one. Members seemed to think that, having elected a council to do the work, their personal responsibility ended, and it was this want of personal interest which told so greatly. Why was it so difficult to persuade men that it was to their own advantage to avail themselves of the opportunities which the Association offered? The meetings were a medium for friendship and for a healthy critical interchange of ideas on all subjects. The Association helped a man to throw off his reserve, brought him out of his shell, and enabled him to make the best use of the abilities which he possessed, but which were, perhaps, so snugly tucked away under a rough exterior that he was probably unconscious of them. It was, perhaps, true that a chemist's assistant had little time which he could really call his own; but how many opportunities were wasted! The President instanced the hours of Sunday duty, during which there was often little to be done, and which might be utilised to produce matters of interest to one's fellow members and add to one's own credit. Members should come to the meetings prepared to take an active part and not act as mere spectators. Everyone had opinions of some kind or another, and the meetings offered the best possible medium for their discussion. If a member did not feel capable of contributing a paper which would occupy an entire evening, he might produce something for the "short paper" evenings. Should even this be beyond his capacity, he might introduce some subject during the evenings set apart for "impromptu discussions." Members would notice on the programme a new departure in the appointment of three "recorders" for chemistry, botany,

and pharmacy. Each recorder would bring forward from time to time any communication on his subject received from members, as also any subject of interest which appeared in various publications. This would take the place of the half-hour set aside, last session, for general discussion, but which had not proved so successful as was anticipated. No member who took an active part in furthering the success of the Association would ever regret any effort it might cost him. "Take any of the past officers of the Association," continued Mr. Latreille, "and I say you will not find one who ever regrets the work he once did in its interests; and although many are now holding responsible and trustworthy positions, there are probably few who do not look back to past years and remember that it was at the Chemists' Assistants' Association they made their maiden effort." Mr. Latreille next dealt with the programme for the coming session, which he thought compared very favourably with its predecessors. He drew attention to the evening of December 11, when the members would visit St Bartholomew's Hospital Dispensary. This had been arranged by the courtesy of Mr. Langford Moore. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. had again shown their kindness and appreciation by renewing their offer of prizes which he hoped would be taken full advantage of.

Mr. MORLEY TAYLOR, in proposing a vote of thanks, congratulated the Association upon its choice of a President. They would all benefit by Mr. Latreille's genial and energetic influence. Mr. STROTHER seconded, adding many interesting points to Mr. Latreille's *résumé* of the early history of the Association. The PRESIDENT briefly responded, and the meeting terminated.

Optical Society.

THE first meeting of the winter session took place on October 16 at the new rooms of the Society, 20 Hanover Square, W., the President (Mr. C. Hyatt-Woolf) in the chair. The business was mainly formal, resolving itself into a statement of the steps taken to acquire the new place of meeting, which is in the very handsome apartments of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.

After the business meeting a social evening was spent, ladies being present. The singing and instrumental music were of a high order, a couple of conjuring turns and graphophone giving variety to the entertainment. Refreshments were served during the evening.

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at the Bull Hotel, Cambridge, on October 17. The retiring President (Mr. A. Sidney Campkin, J.P.) was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. E. S. Peck, M.A., H. F. Cook, H. J. Parson, W. L. White, S. F. Barker, Evans, Mallett, A. H. Course, and B. S. Campkin (Hon. Secretary).

Mr. Mallett and Mr. Taylor were elected members of the Association.

EARLY CLOSING.

The SECRETARY reported that he wrote to Messrs. Beall & Son towards the end of the summer holidays asking whether they would be willing to close early on Thursdays during the winter months. The firm replied that they had reluctantly decided not to close at 5 o'clock on Thursdays, because a neighbouring chemist would not consent to do so.

P.A.T.A. CONFERENCE.

The SECRETARY intimated that he had received a letter from Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, Secretary to the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, respecting the Conference of delegates of the various local Associations throughout the country to be held in London, to consider what steps could be taken to increase the number of articles upon the protected list of the Association. The PRESIDENT asked whether the Association wished to take any action with regard to the matter. The SECRETARY thought it would be a good idea to invite Mr. Glyn-Jones to give his views on the matter, as there were diverse opinions in the town with regard to proprietary articles. Some chemists seemed quite satisfied to sell nominally, at cost-price, while others wanted

to get more profit than they did if the articles were sold at face-value. An article costing $11\frac{1}{2}d.$ and selling at $1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.$ does not yield enough profit to some, but there are others who are quite willing to sell at $1d.$ profit. The PRESIDENT said the suggestion was that members of the Association should discuss with the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. It seemed almost necessary that there should be some decision arrived at by the Association before they took upon themselves to send representatives to discuss the question at a Conference.

After considerable discussion, the President and Mr. E. H. Church were appointed delegates to the Conference.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND REPORT.

The TREASURER (Mr. Cook) presented the financial statement (showing a net balance of $13s. 5d.$ and a reserve-fund of $4l.$), which was received and adopted, after which the Secretary read the annual report. This stated that the past session had not been altogether satisfactory. The Association had not increased its number of members and the attendance at the meetings showed a falling-off. After reviewing the work accomplished, the report concluded, "If this Association is to continue on the same lines as in the past, a greater personal effort is demanded of the members, otherwise it would be well to allow it to lapse into merely a corresponding society."

The SECRETARY said he had had interviews with some of the members who did not attend the meetings, and they were most anxious to have entertainments in the form of a dinner, or social gatherings. Smoking-concerts did not seem to appeal to the members. With regard to the membership, he had written to some chemists to try to get the names of their assistants or apprentices in order that he might get into correspondence with them, but he had not received a single reply to his letters. Apparently chemists were so little interested in their Association that they did not want their assistants or apprentices to join. It might, however, be mere forgetfulness on their part not to reply to his communication. The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was of a somewhat pessimistic character, but he did not know that that was to be wondered at. They naturally had to ask themselves at the end of each year whether the Association was doing sufficient work to be of any value. For many years their Society had been very useful, if only for the purpose of keeping the members in touch with headquarters. On that account alone the Association was of some good, even if it only continued as a corresponding society; it must be an advantage in the case of any crisis in pharmacy to be in touch with one another. During the past year there had been suggestions as to pharmaceutical legislation, but he did not think Parliament was in a state now—and it had not been for some years—to do anything in the direction of domestic legislation. Chemists had not yet brought the public to see the difference to any appreciable extent between company-trading in pharmacy and pharmacy as practised by qualified men, and until the public realised the difference probably legislation would be somewhat difficult. Mr. E. S. PECK hoped the Secretary would not be disheartened at the apparently small results obtained last year. Mr. WHITE thought it would be a great pity for their Association to be merely a corresponding society, and Mr. COURSE suggested that they did not have a sufficient number of meetings. The report was adopted, the SECRETARY promising to do whatever the meeting suggested in the way of whipping up the attendance at the gatherings.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. A. Sidney Campkin was re-elected President for the ensuing year, the other appointments being: Vice-Presidents, Mr. E. H. Church and Mr. E. Saville Peck, M.A.; Committee, Mr. Alderman A. Deck, F.C.S. (Past President), Messrs. Parson, White, Addison, Pain, Macavoy, and Barker; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. F. Cook; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Bernard S. Campkin.

The programme for the forthcoming session was discussed, the following papers being offered: Mr. E. H. Church, on "Dispensing"; Mr. Richard Sturton, on the "Commercial Aspects of Pharmacy"; and Dr. George Cunningham, on "Dentistry." A social evening and dinner were also suggested.

North Staffordshire Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Roebuck Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, on October 16, Mr. John Averill (President) occupying the chair. There were also present Messrs. T. C. Cornwell (Vice-President), W. Poole (Treasurer), Edmund Jones (Hon. Secretary), Blades, Jenkins, Burrell, Bottomley, Hankinson, Morrison, Allison, Adams, Marson, T. Bentley (Assistant Secretary), Millar, Leak, and McKee.

TITLES.

Routine business having been disposed of, a discussion on the titles question was opened by the PRESIDENT. The question of titles, he said, seemed to resolve itself into two points—viz.: (1) Should a test-case be taken by petitioning the Pharmaceutical Council to take proceedings against limited liability companies for using the title of "chemist and druggist"? or (2) should the Council be petitioned to proceed with fresh legislation to remove the existing anomalies in pharmacy laws? He confessed that after reading the report of the annual meeting of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations at Dundee, he entirely concurred with the views so ably and lucidly expressed by Mr. MacEwan. If proceedings were to be taken against a company for assuming the titles, they would have to be under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, and the House of Lords decided in 1880 that that section, like Section 1, did not apply to companies, that a corporation was not a person within the meaning of the sections, and that it was no offence for a corporation to do the things which unqualified persons might not do. This decision, therefore, of the House of Lords would, he took it, be binding until some fresh legislation altered the law as interpreted by them. In view, therefore, of the decision of the House of Lords, and of the public expressions of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society regarding the hopelessness of a test-case, he felt that no test-case would succeed, and that it would be better for the Council to proceed as quickly as possible with fresh legislation. And this view was strengthened by a statement from the present Lord Chancellor a few years ago, when he said that the Pharmacy Act did not cover the case of drug-stores carried on by companies or corporations, and suggested that the scope should be extended so as to deal with them.

The HON. SECRETARY, after giving an account of the work done at Dundee, said he agreed with Mr. Averill that it would be useless to waste time and the funds of the Society to test the question of title. In his opinion the only possible chance now to remedy present grievances was to bring in, as soon as possible, a new Pharmacy Bill. He hoped the Council would rouse itself, as there was a very strong feeling throughout the country that the Council was not doing so much on the titles question as it should do. There was a feeling among chemists and druggists that the grievances they had to-day were the legacy left to them in consequence of the laxity of those responsible for pharmaceutical legislation in days gone by. He knew several good men who had resigned membership of the Pharmaceutical Society because of the difficulties of obtaining apprentices owing to the increased stringency of the Preliminary examination.

The PRESIDENT then moved—

That this meeting of the North Staffordshire Chemists' Association feels that the only way to improve its position and restrict the use of titles is by fresh legislation, and strongly urges the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to proceed with a new Bill as early as possible.

This was seconded by Mr. MARSON.

Mr. CORNWELL was inclined to be neutral on the question. He could not altogether give up hope in a test-case. If legislation could be secured at once it would be worth while, but if they had to wait a year or so something should be done in the meantime. A test-case would advertise the trouble a bit, and would show the gross injustice from which they were at present suffering. It was quite possible to reverse even the decision of the House of Lords. It occurred to him whether it would not be wise to endeavour to obtain an injunction. It was twenty-two years since the last disastrous decision, and it was quite time something further was done.

Mr. HANKINSON agreed that before obtaining an Act of Parliament they should show the public at large the dis-

abilities under which they laboured. If a 6s. 8d. (Limited) was formed the solicitors would move heaven and earth to get something done. (Laughter.) The Pharmacy Bill had been on the shelf a good time; there had been a good many of them there, and some of them had never left the shelf. (Renewed laughter.) He thought they should have a test-case, even if they lost. The Pharmaceutical Society was very orthodox, but that was all. (Applause.)

Mr. ADAMS thought a test-case would be only a splendid advertisement for outsiders. Mr. BLADES said the matter should be fought out, and Mr. MORRISON said it seemed to him that the Pharmaceutical Society liked to play Brer Rabbit and lie low. If the Pharmaceutical Council give up the question of their own Pharmacy Bill they ought to have erected to them a monument for business incompetence. He did not care for the pharmaceutical "Sniff." They attended dinners to gain knowledge, and found that the people who talked to them knew no more than they did. He did not want to see the Pharmaceutical Council swept away, but he felt that they wanted a new *régime* altogether. The pharmaceutical "Sniff" was too prevalent.

Mr. W. POOLE thought their only salvation lay in fresh legislation. (Hear, hear.) He had always been dead against the exploitation of professional qualifications by capitalists, but until they could get the House of Lords decision altered by fresh legislation, he did not think anything was to be got from a test-case. It was of no use maligning the Pharmaceutical Council too much. They had, he admitted, made mistakes. He did not see how they were going to stop companies trading as chemists and druggists, but he believed they would be able to regulate them. They must also bear in mind that chemists themselves ran branch shops. With the companies the poisons were dispensed by thoroughly qualified chemists of the Pharmaceutical Society. The only thing to be done was to bring companies under the same laws as individuals.

Mr. MCKEE suggested fresh legislation on Clause 1, which, in his opinion, made the Bill of 1868 an absolute enormity.

The resolution on being put to the meeting was carried, eight voting for it, and three against, several members remaining neutral.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held in the rooms, West Regent Street, Glasgow, on October 16. The President of the Association (Mr. W. L. Currie) occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance. Mr. THOMAS DUNLOP (Hon. Secretary) submitted

THE ANNUAL REPORT,

which referred to the subjects considered during the year and other events.

Mr. T. MABEN (Treasurer) reported that the year was begun with 50*l.* 6s. 6d., and after paying all outlays, which were exceptionally heavy last year, a balance remained on hand of 37*l.* 6s. He mentioned that the Association had lost over 8*l.* through the social gathering.

Mr. WALKER moved the adoption of the reports, and said it was a cause of regret to see their funds coming down at such a rate. Mr. J. P. GILMOUR agreed with Mr. Walker.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the Secretary's report, mentioned that during the past year they had not had so many meetings as formerly. This was entirely due to a lack of enthusiasm. It was thought that in the circumstances it was necessary to have meetings more frequently than only when occasion demanded. One or two of the meetings which had been held had been attended with quite satisfactory results. Pharmaceutical legislation had not necessitated the calling of meetings, but during the present winter they might have to be called together on more occasions to deal with these and other matters of very serious import.

THE DUNDEE MEETINGS.

Mr. BRODIE submitted a report upon the British Pharmaceutical Conference and the Federation meetings at Dundee, and spoke of the need of increased financial support to the Conference. The attendance at the Federation meeting was the largest since its inception, and the business was conducted, he said, in a highly satisfactory manner.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that the Federation meetings had been very successful. During the coming winter they anticipated having a busy time, and they hoped at the end of it to be in a position to show exceedingly gratifying results.

The meeting next took into consideration a motion by Mr. SUTHERLAND that they vote 2*l.* 2s. or 3*l.* 3s. to the

DRUG-TRADE APPEAL FUND.

He said he had some hesitation in approaching the subject after hearing the Treasurer's report, but, after all, the sum asked was small, and he did not think they should grudge it. He explained the objects of the fund. Mr. BRODIE seconded the motion to give a donation, and the CHAIRMAN, in supporting it, said the Inland Revenue were just going a little beyond the limit of their powers. It was agreed unanimously to give 2*l.* 2s. to the fund. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings Mr. SUTHERLAND threw out the suggestion that some of the members of the Association might undertake to collect subscriptions on behalf of the fund.

On the motion of the TREASURER, the subscription of members (employers) was reduced from 5s. to 2s. 6d.

MORE FREQUENT MEETINGS.

Mr. GILMOUR thought that the new office-bearers, whoever they might be, should be asked to consider the advisability of holding meetings more frequently: he would not say every fortnight, but perhaps once a month. He was quite well aware of the discouraging experience the Association had had during several years, but he was strongly of opinion that if meetings were held once a month they would have an excellent effect. At present the members were getting out of touch with and losing interest in the affairs of the Association.

Mr. MABEN concurred. He had been interesting himself on this matter, and he thought he could guarantee four papers on practical subjects for a beginning, and he felt quite sure that a good many more could be got. For instance, some of the suggestions of the Federation might be discussed. During the past two or three years the Association had not had a proper chance, and it had permitted itself to fall into a state of suspended animation. He thought he saw in that meeting signs that a revival would not be a thing difficult to accomplish. He would suggest to the Council that they should make the meeting-hour 9 and the closing-hour half-past 10; and they might provide light refreshments. (Laughter.)

A circular was read by the SECRETARY, giving a *résumé* of the work done by the Federation. The CHAIRMAN having referred in eulogistic terms to what had been done by the Federation, the circular was accepted, on the motion of Mr. SUTHERLAND, seconded by Mr. BRODIE.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following office-bearers were appointed: Hon. President, Mr. John McMillan; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Mr. Robert McAdam and Mr. Robert Brodie; President, Mr. W. L. Currie; Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. H. Riddell and Mr. J. W. Sutherland; members of Council, Messrs. Alexander Boyd, Thomas Dunlop, John Foster, Alexander Fraser (Paisley), James Moir, John Murchie, and David S. Robertson (Rutherglen); Treasurer and Librarian, Mr. Thomas Maben; Secretary, Mr. J. P. Gilmour, 385 Cathcart Road, Govanhill, Glasgow.

Glasgow Chemists' and Druggists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.

THE annual business meeting of this Association was held in the Rooms, 94 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday evening, October 15. Mr. J. P. Gilmour, the retiring President, occupied the chair. Owing to the Treasurer's inability to be present, the reading of his report was postponed. The CHAIRMAN explained that the principal business was to decide whether the Association should be continued, and, if so, whether it ought to be carried on independently as before, or enter the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association as an Assistants' Section. The meeting decided, by the casting vote of the Chairman, for independence, Mr. F. BEWGLAS moving, and Mr. WM. MOLLISON seconding, to that effect; while an

amendment recommending assistants to join the senior Association was proposed by Mr. H. Law, seconded by W. Barbour.

The election of office-bearers resulted in the following gentlemen being appointed: President, Mr. Wm. Mollison; Vice-President, Mr. H. Law; Secretary, Mr. F. Bewglas; Treasurer, Mr. J. J. Sturgeon. Committee: Messrs. W. Culbert, C. Nicholson, J. F. Drynan, Geo. Orr, B. Cockburn, G. McKenzie, A. McLaren, D. Watt, D. Ritchie, J. Dickie, D. McCutcheon, and W. Barbour. This was all the business.

Western Chemists' Association.

THE following officers have been elected for the current session: President, Mr. J. W. Bowen; Vice-President, Mr. Frank A. Rogers; Treasurer, Mr. H. Cracknell; Secretary, Mr. W. J. I. Philp.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the Association was held on October 21, the President (Mr. Mitchell) occupying the chair.

The PRESIDENT alluded to the death of Mr. John Watts, and upon his proposition it was decided to send a resolution of condolence to Mrs. Watts. Mr. R. H. MARSHALL introduced the topic of

EARLY CLOSING.

Mr. Marshall held that there is great need of uniformity of action in the matter of closing, and an earlier closing hour than at present obtained to be desirable. He agreed with the member of the Pharmaceutical Council who said long hours made chemists slovenly. The incessant round of work and bed not only robbed them of recreation, but deprived them of opportunities for scientific pursuits. He doubted whether it was possible to have a uniform closing all over the city, but he thought it was quite possible to divide the whole area into centre and suburbs, and to have one closing-time for the centre and another for all the suburbs. He suggested 8 or 8.30 in the suburbs on five nights of the week, and 10 or 10.30 on Saturdays. The PRESIDENT said he doubted whether the scheme could be carried out. He himself could not agree to close before 8.30. They had to remember that stores and traders outside of the Association might keep open later. Mr. METCALFE said they had to compete with people who kept open until 9 or 10 o'clock on Friday and 11 o'clock on Saturday. Mr. STEAD reminded them that they were to some extent in competition with grocers, who, having licences, kept open until 11 o'clock every night, and were even open during part of Sunday.

Mr. WADDINGTON said he did not think that it paid any chemist to keep open for the few customers who came late. It was time the chemist began to think a little of himself as well as of the public. Mr. CARSON said he had to compete with herbalists, and he could not at once pledge himself to close at half-past 8; and Mr. HENDERSON said he was in a district where the customers were chiefly of the working class, and he was bound to keep open until 9 o'clock on five nights of the week and 11 o'clock on Saturdays. After further discussion it was decided to canvass the opinions of the members.

THE P.A.T.A. CONFERENCE.

The SECRETARY presented the circular of the P.A.T.A. in regard to the proposed conference in London, with a view to the increase of the number of protected articles upon the list. Mr. Wilcock was instructed to write expressing sympathy with the movement. A subscription-list in support of the Drug-trade Appeal Fund was opened, and a number of subscriptions were promised in the room.

Derby Chemists' Association.

THE adjourned special meeting of this Association was held at Derby on October 21, for the purpose of considering the replies received in response to the circular of the Association regarding the extreme

CUTTING OF PRICES OF PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

There was a representative attendance, presided over by Mr. R. W. Stevenson. The SECRETARY read the circular

which had been submitted to the chemists in the district, and which pointed out that the meeting held a fortnight since considered the time had come to make an effort to defend chemists against the unprofitable proprietaries. It further requested all the chemists in the town to say whether they would be willing to co-operate with a view to fix a minimum price on certain articles now sold at nearly cost-price, so that a reasonable profit on them might be assured. The questions asked on the circular were:—

Do you approve of the scheme?

What three proprietary articles are in greatest demand at unremunerative prices, and what do you consider should be the minimum price for each?

Are you agreeable for the majority in general meeting to decide which articles require the prices re-adjusting, and will you support the scheme by not selling them at a lower price than that fixed by the meeting?

Mr. COPE added that there were six Inland Revenue officers who looked after the patent-medicine licences in Derby, and from the returns of four of these there were twenty-six chemists and thirty-four other people in the town who held them. The replies were gone through, and of twenty-two answers to the first question, twenty-one were in the affirmative, whilst as to the third, seven answered conditionally on certain other firms agreeing, and one was negative. The three articles that received the largest number of votes as being the most unprofitable were Beecham's pills, Owbridge's lung-tonic, and Seigel's syrup, and the majority of the answers considered that the minimum price of these should be 1s., 10½d., and 1s. respectively. In the course of the discussion which ensued it was generally agreed that extreme cutting by certain firms made the problem a very difficult one. It was also pointed out that some proprietors had endeavoured to get a minimum price fixed. Mr. SHERWIN said it would be a good thing if all chemists would agree to sell at one price. Mr. ELMETT remarked that from the views he ascertained during the canvass he did not think it would be possible to get a fixed price so long as they were undersold by certain firms. Mr. COPE: There is one thing we are agreed upon, and that is that we ought to get a better price. (Hear, hear.) Mr. BLAGLOCK thought the best thing would be for chemists to let the manufacturers know that they declined to stock and sell their goods unless they could get a certain price. Personally he declined to stock several, and if chemists took this course in regard to even one they would find it made little difference in their trade. After a long discussion it was agreed to instruct the Secretary to write and ask the manufacturers if they could see their way to place the articles in question upon the P.A.T.A. list.

THE P.A.T.A. CONFERENCE.

The SECRETARY said he had received a letter from the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Trade Association suggesting a conference to consider the best way of adding to the list of protected proprietaries. It was resolved to defer the appointment of delegates until a meeting to be held as soon as the replies to the Secretary's letters had been received.

A number of new members were subsequently elected.

Plymouth Chemists' Association.

MR. C. T. WEARY presided at the annual meeting, held at 7 Whimble Street, Plymouth, on Wednesday, October 22. There was a good attendance.

The HON. SECRETARY, in his

ANNUAL REPORT,

reviewed the work of the past year. He recalled the discussion of Mr. Paterson's paper on "The Establishment and Support of Provincial Schools of Pharmacy," the outcome of which was the resolution to form a pharmacy class in connection with the technical schools of Plymouth and Devonport. The majority of the members were not then in favour of a division of the Minor, being of opinion that shorter hours and greater educational facilities would solve the difficulty of obtaining apprentices. A junior section of the Association has been established during the year, of which numerous meetings have been held, and many matters, educational and social, have been profitably discussed. Mr.

C. J. Park's re-election and Mr. Glyn-Jones's visit were mentioned, and the resignation of Mr. Freeman Hunt as Divisional Secretary deplored. The numerical strength of both senior and junior sections has been well maintained, and the balance-sheet shows a balance in hand of 1*l.* 7*s.* The social functions included the annual dinner, the annual ball, and the annual outing, and a special invitation to the President of the Association from the Mayor of Plymouth to the official reception of the King on his visit to the West of England. The trade section published during the year a new and enlarged depôt-list, and discussed the Inland Revenue prosecutions and the Drug Trade Appeal Fund, a sum of 2*l.* 2*s.* being contributed to the latter. Acting on Mr. Glyn-Jones's suggestion, a special committee has been formed to endeavour to procure a minimum retail price for all patents containing scheduled poisons retailed by chemists of the Three Towns and not on the P.A.T.A. list. After several meetings had been held an agreement was submitted to every chemist in business, and was signed by all.

A discussion took place as to the desirability of forming a committee to consider whether the Association should unite with the local Traders' Federation, to determine what action should be taken with regard to any opposition to co-operative societies. It was decided to bring the matter before a special meeting to be held shortly, when other trade subjects would be considered.

Mr. PARK asked whether the Trade Section would deem it advisable to vote a sum of money for the purpose of analysing certain well-known proprietary articles said to contain scheduled poisons, in order to retain their sale in the hands of chemists. It was decided to refer the matter to the Trade Section.

JUNIOR SECTION.

Mr. PARK mentioned that the Technical Schools Committee is still willing to establish classes suitable for the Minor examination if the Association will make the classes self-supporting. Mr. WEARY pointed out that the junior members could not guarantee a sufficient number of students.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. COCKS called the attention of the committee to the apparent decrease in the number of paying members. Mr. MAITLAND pointed out that the printing and stationery account was higher than usual. Mr. PARK explained that many more circulars had been issued during the year, and the printed notices of all social functions had been paid out of the general account instead of out of the individual funds, owing to slight deficits.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President, Mr. J. Davy Turney; Vice-President for Plymouth, Mr. W. Condy U'Ren; Vice-President for Devonport, Mr. W. H. Austin; Vice-President for Stonehouse and District, Mr. J. Cocks; Committee for Plymouth, Messrs. C. J. Park, F. W. Hunt, R. F. Roper, F. A. Spear, H. P. Hearder; Committee for Devonport, Messrs. J. Lamble, S. A. Perkins; Committee for Stonehouse and District, Mr. Doble; Auditors, Messrs. F. A. Goodwin and Foster; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. Barge; Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. Fairweather. Messrs. Weary, Woods, and Maitland *ex officio* as past-Presidents.

THE P.A.T.A. CONFERENCE.

Mr. GROOMBRIDGE read correspondence in regard to this matter, and on the motion of Mr. MAITLAND, seconded by Mr. COCKS, it was decided to call a special meeting of the members to consider it with the view to appointing two delegates.

Mr. Condy U'Ren was asked to collect subscriptions on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Association.

Thanks to Mr. Weary for his conduct as President, to the Treasurer (Mr. Barge), and to the Secretary (Mr. Fairweather) were accorded and acknowledged.

SOCIAL.

On the invitation of Mr. C. T. Weary (President of the Three Towns Chemists' Association) the committee and several friends were entertained to supper at the Liberal Club, Plymouth, on October 17. The company included Mr. C. B. Allen (Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society), and an interesting conversation on pharmaceutical

subjects took place, Mr. R. F. Roper being proposed as Local Divisional Secretary. After an enjoyable evening a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Weary.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

THE annual dinner of this Association was held on Tuesday, October 2, at the Royal Hotel. Amongst those present were Mr. R. Lord Gifford (Blackburn); delegates from the Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Wakefield, and Huddersfield Associations; and Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, of the Leeds College of Pharmacy. The principal toast, that of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," was proposed by Mr. R. BROADHEAD in a good speech. He described the Pharmaceutical Council as a very concrete body indeed, possessed of hard and awkward corners, with which it was anything but pleasant to come into contact. The Dewsbury Association, and he believed the majority of chemists, were prepared to loyally support the Society in its efforts to promote a more uniform and systematic training. Had the Society done its best to make pharmacy a sufficiently attractive career? That was, no doubt, an open question. He had sympathy with the Society's difficulties. High hopes were raised by the Acts of 1852 and 1868, but these documents had proved themselves anything but gilt-edged securities. In the phraseology of the Stock Exchange the Act of 1868 had been so persistently bearded and had suffered so many slumps, and had sunk so much below par, that it was hardly worth quotation. (Laughter.) He would have preferred to have bulld the Act for all it was worth. (Hear, hear.) It seemed as if the mass of registered chemists would be crushed into servility and dependence, whilst an ancient craft and honourable title were exploited for the benefit of grasping commercialism. Until the Society became truly representative of all those who were legally entitled to practise pharmacy he could put no faith in legislative propaganda. The great cry was that the Society did nothing for the protection of chemists and druggists. It was a pitiable complaint to make from the outside, but there was perhaps a grain of truth in it. In his opinion it was the duty of the Society to thoroughly test the validity of the 1868 Act. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. L. GIFFORD replied to the toast, and in the course of his remarks he asked, Were they to be governed by delegates or by a Council which did not allow of responsibility to those who elected it? He submitted that it was the duty of the Council to give the members of the Society an opportunity of intelligently criticising its work. It had been repeatedly insinuated in certain quarters that he had done little as a member of the Council. That was not true. At the proper time he would give an account of his stewardship, of which he would not be ashamed. In committee he had enforced his ideas, and had bearded the lion. He was afraid of no man on that Council. Remarking that at the last Council meeting he was placed in a difficult position, he said that the circumstances had not been adequately made public. At an alleged Federation meeting at Dundee the titles-question was boomed, and he afterwards contradicted statements that were made there as authoritative. One statement was taken from its context, and he was asked to explain it. It was taken as a personal matter. At that time a committee had been formed to deal with the titles-question, which was what he was contending for. That was one of the grounds of his protest. Something else was done to which he could not refer, but ought to be able to. No intimation was made to him of the intention to put the question. He repudiated the slightest intention of reflecting upon members personally. Though a member of the Council he still retained all the privileges of membership of the Society. If he was not able to criticise members of the Council in their collective capacity without impugning their personal character he would not be a member himself.

Mr. R. C. WALSHAW (Huddersfield) gave "The Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association," and referred to the formation of the Federation of West Riding Associations. He thought the Federation would be able to tackle the patent-medicine question very successfully and secure fixed prices. If they did that, they would do more good than the Pharmaceutical Society would do in many years, judging from the past. Another thing they might tackle was adver-

tising with reference to substitution. He did not think chemists realised what would be the advantages of success in the fight with the Inland Revenue authorities. To be able to recommend on their labels simple remedies for minor ailments would be an effective weapon. Mr. W. RHODES and Mr. G. WALKER responded to the toast. The latter gentleman said that at present the Dewsbury Association was combining in an attack, across deserts of apathy, against a city believed in high quarters to be impregnable, over whose gates was the title "Blank & Co. (Limited), chemists and druggists; no examination required." (Laughter.)

"Kindred Associations" was proposed by the PRESIDENT (Mr. R. Gledhill), and replies were made by the delegates present. Mr. BRANSON (President of the Leeds Association) observed that it must not be assumed that, because Leeds had not joined the Federation scheme, they were not in favour of good organisation. When a Society had existed for more than a quarter of a century, some little caution was needed. At the annual dinner of the Huddersfield Association he proposed that there should be conjoint action. But there was such a thing as over-organisation or ill-considered organisation, and the tail sometimes wagged the head. Co-operation would be forthcoming in any crisis. There were matters that Leeds might not be in favour of. Whether action could be taken with regard to titles was a matter for discussion, and also as to how far the blame was to be shared by the members of the Council. The Council was what they made it. When they blackguarded the Council they blackguarded themselves. (Hear, hear.) He thought less criticism and more action would be better for pharmacists generally.

Mr. SWIRE mentioned that the Halifax chemists already benefited by a buying association, and were combining for advertising purposes. Mr. POLLARD (Wakefield) also spoke.

Mr. S. N. PICKARD proposed the health of the President, and remarked that if the local federation could not put backbone into the Pharmaceutical Council they would try to put it into Parliament. The PRESIDENT briefly acknowledged the compliment.

Mr. PILKINGTON SARGEANT expressed himself as opposed to a more stringent curriculum without corresponding advantages to chemists. Several songs were sung during the evening, which was pleasantly spent.

Oxford Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on the evening of October 14, at the Golden Cross Hotel, the President (Mr. J. A. R. Burbank) in the chair. The SECRETARY reported the death of Mr. Gudgeon, of Woodstock, a life member of the Association, and was directed to write a letter of condolence to the widow. Messrs. Burbank and Druce were appointed delegates to attend the P.A.T.A. conference in London. Two guineas was voted for the Drug-trade Appeal Fund. The following resolution, proposed by Mr. DRUCE and seconded by Mr. CLAYTON, was carried unanimously, and the Secretary was directed to send a copy to the Secretary of the Federation:—

That the members of this Association suggest that instead of pushing the matter of "test" case, the Federation should use every endeavour to induce the Pharmaceutical Society to frame a short Bill having for its object "the reservation of title" to those persons only who have passed the examination of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.

ON Monday, October 20, this Association held a most successful smoking-concert at the Star and Garter Hotel. Mr. Phillips (President) was in the chair, and there was a fairly large audience, which included Messrs. Gibson, Cullwick, Coleman, Warner, Weaver, Coombe, Stanway, Beardman, Hughes, Sloan (members), Thompson, Poole, Pillsbury and Mackenzie (Birmingham), Dr. Coleman (Wednesbury), Mr. Wallace (Mansfield), Berry, and Lamb. Amongst those who contributed to the enjoyment of the evening were Dr. Cholmeley, Messrs. Howell, A. T. and W. Molineaux, W. Skett, and A. Bowen. It was in every respect an enjoyable programme, some of the items giving particular delight. Mr. GIBSON proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the artistes. Mr. BERRY, as a visitor, seconded, and the vote was unanimously carried.

Mr. HOWELL acknowledged.

The PRESIDENT (Mr. S. Phillips) hoped to see a good attendance of chemists—members and non-members—on Monday, November 3, in the Star and Garter to hear an address from Mr. J. Taylor, of Bolton.

Dover Chemists' Association.

A SPECIAL meeting of this Association was held at the residence of the President (Alderman Peake, J.P.) on October 22. All the members but one attended—viz., Messrs. Peake, Brown, Barnes, Thompson, Ewell, Stevens, Forster, and Corfe.

The letter from the Glasgow Chemists' Association *re* Conference, to regulate prices, and induce manufacturers to join the P.A.T.A., was read and discussed. All the members agreed to join the P.A.T.A., and Messrs. Barnes and Ewell were selected as delegates. The members agreed to write a letter to selected manufacturers pointing out that they would not show their preparations until "the prices were protected and yielded a fair profit, and until certain circulars *re* piracy were withdrawn." It was also decided to subscribe to the Drug-trade Appeal Fund. Members were unanimous in the opinion that the *tr. quin. am.* case was the most important that had been tried for many years, and ought to be thoroughly threshed out.

Councillor Barnes, J.P., gave as his opinion that the craft would make no great headway until one or two pharmacists were in the House of Commons as paid members. It was pointed out that a small levy per head would cover the expenses of such members. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the President for his kindness in entertaining the members.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual dinner was held at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, on October 22, Mr. G. S. Woolley (the President) in the chair, supported by Alderman Gibson, Messrs. Rymer Young, H. Kemp, W. Lane, J. C. Kidd, and about fifty others. After the loyal toasts had been proposed, Professor R. B. WILD, M.D., proposed "The Manchester Pharmaceutical Association." He mentioned that the Society was formed in 1841, with Mr. G. S. Woolley as Secretary. It lasted ten years. In 1852 there were two societies—a Druggists' Conversational Society and a Manchester Chemists' and Druggists' Institute. There seemed to be some rivalry between them, but they went on their way for several years. In 1868, however, they appeared to have at last united, and there was then formed the present Society, which had only changed its name once since—viz., in 1883. Mr. Woolley's name was always associated with the Society, and from Secretary he had, some six or seven years ago, become President. (Applause.) There were many honoured names connected with the earlier Societies, some of which were well known to gentlemen present. The records of pharmaceutical societies in Manchester during the last sixty years showed some connection with the medical profession, and no doubt both had benefited by it. A good deal had been done for pharmaceutical education in Manchester, and it was desired that the Pharmaceutical Association should live up to its traditions. It was felt that it would not go back on its traditions. To show that pharmacy had improved its position—in 1841 the pharmaceutical students had to go to the medical school. In 1868 the same thing had to be done. It was not so now; but with regard to the future of pharmacy he believed there was for the well-trained pharmacist opportunities to attain to a position which he had not attained in the past. Scientific matters were more complex than they used to be. More knowledge of a technical character had to be acquired. There was room for the highest scientific knowledge on the part of the modern pharmacist in the solution of problems which presented themselves to them as to the medical man. As time went on the public would appreciate that kind of knowledge put into pharmacy. If in the future they had a university training, all the better, but at any rate he hoped to see a flourishing pharmaceutical school in connection with the university.

Mr. G. S. WOOLLEY replied. Professor Wild had astonished him with his knowledge of the past history of the Pharma-

ceutical Association, and he had been reminded of the first meeting in 1841. He had the first MS. letter calling the meeting. There were twenty-four names on it—names which were historical in the pharmaceutical history—Standring, Mottershead, and a host of others. The existence of the two rival Societies was unfortunate. One cut the throat of the other. (Laughter.) It was a sad time. They did a great deal of harm. If the rivalry did not ruin the 1868 Act, it did it serious injury, for certain concessions had to be made which prevented the Act being as efficient as would otherwise have been the case. Referring to Professor Wild's views in regard to pharmaceutical education, Mr. Woolley said he had found that when pharmacists attained a certain altitude in that respect they found it to their advantage to leave the realms of pharmacy for a still higher heaven. (Laughter.) Dr. Thresh was an example. He was once a pharmacist. He (Mr. Woolley) thought it would be a very great advantage if they could raise the general level a little more, and that advantage was to be obtained to a greater degree in Manchester than elsewhere, owing to the Owens College, the new School of Technology, and other schools where young men could get educated on the subjects which formed the pharmaceutical curriculum. The Manchester Association had never come up to what it ought to have done. They had never reached 33 per cent. of the members of the trade on their books. The pharmacists of Manchester were a strong body, and could, if they banded themselves together, influence elections very much. (Applause.)

Mr. HARRY KEMP, in a humorous speech, proposed "The Medical Profession"; and Dr. F. H. WESTMACOTT responded. A smoking-concert followed.

Sunderland Chemists' Association.

THE annual general meeting of this Association was held in the Grand Hotel, Bridge Street, on October 22, Councillor H. J. Turnbull, J.P. (Mayor-elect), presiding. There were also present: Mr. R. H. Bell (Vice-President), Mr. John Mitchinson (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. A. W. Golightly (Hon. Secretary), Messrs. C. Hodgson, R. Cherrett, C. Ranken, G. P. Fairman, J. G. Harrison, A. D. Purse, Thomas Walton, and R. Robinson. The usual business routine of the meeting having been gone through, the election of officers and Council for the ensuing year was proceeded with. Councillor Turnbull was re-elected President, Mr. Bell Vice-President, Mr. Mitchinson Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Golightly Hon. Secretary. The other members of the Council are Alderman Harrison, J.P., Messrs. A. D. Purse, G. P. Fairman, C. Ranken, H. J. Turnbull, jun., J. G. Harrison, and R. Cherrett. Councillor L. Thompson and Mr. R. Robinson were re-elected auditors. It was decided that the annual dinner take place in the Grand Hotel on Wednesday, November 26.

In connection with the Glasgow letter, it was resolved that the action of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Trade Association should be supported, that a delegate be sent to the Conference in London, and that a special meeting to deal with the case thoroughly be called for Tuesday, October 28.

The Drug-trade Appeal Fund was discussed, and Mr. Cherrett agreed to collect subscriptions in the district.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman for his services as President during two years, proposed by Mr. Mitchinson and supported by Mr. J. G. Harrison and Mr. Bell, was heartily accorded.

New Books.

Bagshaw, W. *Elementary Photo-Micrography*. 7 × 4½. Pp. 70. 1s. net. (Iliffe.)

Hill, H. W. *Preparatory Lessons in Chemistry*. 7½ × 4½. Pp. 126. 1s. (Allman.)

McQueen, J. *A B C System for Keeping the Accounts of a Retail Business, arranged for one year's use*. 10½ × 7½. Pp. 45. Ruled. 1s. 6d. (McQueen, 60 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon.)

Metcalf, Frank W. S. *Your Teeth, and How to Take Care of Them*. 4½ × 5½. Pp. 56. Limp cloth. 2s. (Essex County Chronicle Office, Chelmsford.)

Zipperer, P. *Manufacture of Chocolate and other Cacao Preparations*. 87 illust. 9½ × 6½. Pp. 277. 16s. (Spon.)

Quotations Illustrated.



Tennyson—continued.

But as he grows he gathers much,
And learns the use of "I" and "me,"
And finds "I am not what I see,
And other than the things I touch."

Dental Notes.

THE GERMS OF CARRIES.

THESE may, it is said, be completely destroyed in a short time by means of calcium peroxide. It has been found that carious teeth placed in a solution of this substance in distilled water lost their germs in about thirty minutes, and the discoverer (Sophie Hornstein) recommends a tooth-powder containing 10 per cent. of calcium peroxide. It should be borne in mind that this compound contains loosely combined oxygen, and explodes in contact with glycerin or formalin.

INSIDE TIPS.

A USEFUL little book on the care of the teeth, by Mr. F. W. S. Metcalfe, L.D.S., of Chelmsford, has just been published, a perusal of which will provide profitable hints to many a pharmacist. The booklet is intended "to open the doors of dental knowledge to the people," and much excellent advice is given in simple and straightforward language as to the uses and abuses of the teeth. The subject is treated systematically throughout, dentition, permanent teeth, food in its relation to the teeth, constitutional peculiarities, abnormalities, irregularities, and decay of the teeth, toothache, hygiene of the mouth, and artificial dentures being consecutively touched upon. Perhaps the most interesting portion, however, is the final chapter, exploding many old-fashioned and incorrect but still popular ideas. Amongst other things, we are told that the teeth should be cleaned night and morning, and, if possible, after every meal. They should not be brushed across, but up and down, so as to remove the remnants of food attached to the interstices of the teeth. The only sweets that are likely to injure the teeth are those of the juicy variety. These cling to the teeth and induce an acid fermentation, which injuriously affects the tooth-structure. The price of this handy little work is 2s.

Observations and Reflections.

BY XRAYSER.

Chlorodyne Lozenges

did not figure well at the inquest reported on page 648. The chemist who sold them was sure they did not contain any chlorodyne, or at most only an infinitesimal "dash." His taste was his test, though I fancy the taste of chlorodyne is pretty fairly caught in the linseed, liquorice, and chlorodyne lozenges usually sold. He had eaten a quarter of a pound at a time without ill effects. That was something like proof. The chemist said the false description of these lozenges was a trade practice; the Coroner held it to be a pious fraud; and the *Lancet* says it is a trade lie to sell as chlorodyne lozenges sweetmeats which do not contain both morphia and prussic acid. It would be difficult to get much prussic acid into a lozenge, and I think it is understood that the original chlorodyne does not now contain that remedy. But I suppose the buyers of the lozenges do expect these lozenges to contain something in the way of a narcotic. Whether they have a legal right to expect that, seeing that there is no standard formula for chlorodyne, is another matter. But, anyway, the situation is not satisfactory for conscientious chemists. These lozenges have swept over the country like a flood, swamping all our old-fashioned cough-drops. We sell them, and do not know whether they are falsely described or not. The makers ought to tell us something about the formula they use. If the lozenges do contain a "dash" of an opiate, let them be labelled accordingly and sold by chemists only, and let the label advise that they should not be given to children. Then let us have for these another lozenge free from morphia and with no misleading title.

The Duty on Sugar

about doubled the length of the British Customs tariff. There are two pages of "Sugar, Cognate Articles," in the Customs Report for 1902, these being substances which contain sugar or correspond with it. It will be remembered that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's "simple plan" at first was to charge duty on anything containing sugar as if it was all sugar, but though this was in accordance with law the Legislature thought it was going a little too far in the highwayman line, and hence the saccharometer and the extended list of sweet things had to be introduced. The whole lot of the cognate articles only added 159,774*l.* to the revenue last year, and saccharin accounted for 63,246*l.* of this. Milk-powder with over 36 per cent. of added sugar contributed 1*l.*, tamarinds in syrup yielded 3*l.*, blacking 23*l.*, and so on. Meanwhile, to grapple with the extra work the Customs staff had to be increased by 234. This year another two pages will have to be added for "Corn, Cognate Articles," more officers will have to be employed, more smuggling will be practised, and more industries will demand State subsidies. Oh, what a tangled web we weave when first we venture on the path of protection!

With Eight Pharmaciens

in the Chamber of Deputies, one would have thought that it ought not to be difficult to get a reasonable Pharmacy Bill enacted. We would be heard of at Westminster if we had half that number of chemists and druggists in the House of Commons. But the trouble in France is that while the Bills introduced are all drafted on the assumption that the pharmaciens is a professional man as he was when the law of Germinal Year XI., was passed, he is now essentially a tradesman. Every comprehensive measure drafted during the past twenty years has run on to the specialité rocks.

According to "Truth"

our existing laws are almost all wrong, while those that we have not got are just the ones needed to make us all happy and good. The medical profession would subscribe cordially to the demand for a law to suppress the Viavi people and all who, like them, trespass on the medical domain; but nothing is more certain than that if such a law were obtained and enforced, *Truth* would be the first critic to call for its repeal.

Mother Seigel's Agents

have sent me by post two almanacks for 1903, but whether I get these in my capacity as a consumer or a chemist does not appear. They make no offer of more, and they need not, for neither the literary nor the artistic merits of the productions are up to my standard. Moreover, there is a paragraph in each pamphlet, entitled "Beware of Forged Bank Notes" which hits me very hard. After referring to my "Digestive Decoction" (they mean that, I am sure, though they do not directly name it) as "a weak and miserable imitation that cannot cure you and may do you untold harm," they refer directly to me as "the man with a glib tongue, who, for the sake of greater profit to himself, palms off his mixture of spurious drugs as a substitute for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup." I do not palm off, and my drugs are not spurious, but I believe in my Digestive Decoction as enthusiastically as the Seigels believe in their stuff, and I never miss the chance of recommending it in suitable cases. Probably I do get more profit out of it than by selling theirs—I could not possibly get less—and that does not damp my energy. But because in my small way I declare the merits of my mixture just as they do theirs on a large scale, I am held up to my customers as "no less guilty of dishonesty" than the man who counterfeits bank-notes, although I manage to keep outside the reach of the law. If they referred to me and my Decoction by name, they would be committing a gross libel. I am not quite sure that they are outside the reach of the law because they libel some thousands of us in a lump.

The Letter "Q"

fills the latest published part of the "Oxford Dictionary." "M," "N," "O," and "P" have yet to appear, but "Q," being ready under another editor, has been launched. It is not a very interesting initial, but pharmacy has its fair share of "Q" drugs. Quassia, quercus, quicksilver, quince, and quinine about cover the list. Quassia was so named by Linnaeus, in 1761, after a negro named Quashy, of Surinam, who had discovered the virtues of the wood in fever. Quercus is interesting as being the origin of our English fir, the Latin "qu" sometimes changing to "f" in English, as in quatuor—four. Quicksilver is a translation of Pliny's argentum vivum; hydrargyrum is a Greek combination meaning water-silver. Quince is a modification through modern languages of the Greek name Cydonia; the fruit was originally an apple of Cydonia. Quinine is adapted from the name given to the bark, china, kina, quina. Other interesting "Q" words are quacksalver, from which our quack was abbreviated. It meant a person who quacked or proclaimed the virtues of his salves, so it appears that ointments were the first medicines puffed in this way. Quintessence, the fifth essence, was believed by the alchemists to be the substance of which the heavenly bodies were composed, and to be latent in all things. They sought to extract it by distillation and other methods. It was first named by Aristotle as being something neither earth, air, fire, nor water, and hence he called it the fifth essence. Some of these details are not given in the "Oxford Dictionary," but are quoted from the "Century Dictionary."

DISINFECTANTS.

The "Sanitas" Co., Lim.,

are the exclusive Manufacturers of the
well-known Non-poisonous

"SANITAS" PREPARATIONS,

and their other Manufactures include

"SOLDIS," "OKOL," "CREOCIDE," "FORMITAS," "OCHLOR,"
"KINCZETT'S PATENT SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES,"
"SULPHUGATORS," "FORMIC SULPHUGATORS," "FORMIC
AIR PURIFIERS," "FORMIC FUMIGATORS," KINCZETT'S
PATENT DRAIN TESTERS, SHEEP DIPS, WEED KILLER,
PATENT PRESERVED PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN, INHALERS,
DISINFECTORS, FUMIGATORS, BRONCHITIS KETTLES, and
CARBOLIC FLUIDS, POWDERS, and SOAPS.

Full Catalogue and "How to Disinfect" Book will be sent free on
application to—

THE "SANITAS" CO., Ltd., Bethnal Green, LONDON, E.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO.

ORIGINAL MAKERS OF

**LICORICE, PINE TAR, AND
WILD CHERRY TABLETTES**

Now so largely Prescribed by the Medical Profession. Also

Licorice and Chlorodyne Wafers,

" and Aniseed "

" and Menthol "

Licorice Pellets,

AND ALL PREPARATIONS OF LICORICE.

LONDON & MANCHESTER.

LABORATORIES—ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT STATEMENT.

"Wherever the

**PASTEUR
(Chamberland) FILTER**

has been applied typhoid fever has disappeared."

**The Only Filters awarded Grand Prix,
Paris, 1900.**

Sole Makers: J. Defries & Sons, Ltd., 147 Houndsditch, London, E.C.

WILCOX, JOZEAU & CO.

49 Haymarket, LONDON, S.W.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
OF PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

**FRENCH & GERMAN
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES**

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

LOWEST PRICES.

**JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
MINERAL WATERS
ARE THE [1]
VERY BEST.**

By Appointment to King Edward VII.

Ardwick Green, MANCHESTER.

Established
1879.



Vapo-Cresolene

All Chemists selling Vapo-Cresolene
should write for information about the
eight-coloured "Cut Out" window-
display we are offering. It is unique,
handsome, and refined.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd. (AGENTS),
37 Lombard St., E.C., London, Eng.

**WHY DO AMERICANS IN ENG-
LAND GO AHEAD SO QUICKLY? BECAUSE THEY
UNDERSTAND THE ART OF ADVERTISING. DON'T YOU
UNDERSTAND?**

ILES, BAKER & CO.,
118 STRAND W.O.

TELEGRAMS—"ILESINO LONDON."
TELEPHONE—1793 GERRARD.

[3]

ITROSYL

For making
SPT ETHER NIT
B.P. 1898

"Deserves the gratitude of medicine and pharmacy"

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., London & Sydney.

Editorial Comments.

Our Local Government.

At this season of the year, when all kinds of societies renew their energies for the winter, and write and talk about things in general, few of them give heed to the pabulum embodied in the Local Government Board Report. That for 1901-2 has just been issued, and costs fifty-two pennies. There are nearly 900 pages in it, and they deal with almost every public question affecting the industrial and social welfare of residents in England and Wales. Here are subjects for numerous literary society efforts in the way of essays and debates, and the mastery of the heavy Blue-book by a few capable men in each voting district would help to make better citizens of us all. But it would be a *dreich* job to analyse the facts, and serve them up in a palatable manner.

The President of the Board tries it in the 204 pages of the report proper, but the interest more largely lies in the appendices, which form the bulk of the Blue-book. There it is that we get in detail facts and figures regarding the poor, electric lighting, sewage, food-adulteration, water-supply, vaccination, and other topics, which show how the authorities look after us, and what it costs to do it.

Two subjects especially appeal to us—viz., **Medical Relief.** medical relief and cognate subjects, and the adulteration of food and drugs. The sum spent on salaries of medical officers and dispensers, extra medical fees, and cost of medical and surgical appliances and drugs in England and Wales last year was 414,895 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., the total for the relief of the poor being 11,545,885 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., besides other expenditure properly relating to public health—i.e., paupers cost each person in the community 7s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a year. Of the expenditure on medical relief London accounts for 114,139 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., this including the outdoor medical relief. Last year there were 16,191 paupers on the permanent medical list (outdoor) who attended without orders, and 102,470 orders were also issued in London, 38,598 being in respect to attendance at the paupers' homes. The medical officers received 18,802 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in salaries, and 1,478 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in special fees, the remuneration per order working out at 3s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. This is the most intimate detail we can find in the report. We should like to see separate figures for medical officers' salaries, dispensers' salaries, nurses, and drugs and medical appliances. The statistics show that the expenditure under all these headings has increased from 242,200 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in 1862 to 414,895 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in 1901, while in the same period the salaries, &c., and superannuation allowances of union officers have increased from 668,447 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. to 2,036,354 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., an increase entirely out of proportion to the growth in any other department of Poor-law relief. The figures give support to the view that the officers in the medical department, including dispensers, have not benefited as regards salaries proportionately with those in the clerical and other departments. At present the salaries of union officers amount to nearly half as much as the amount spent on indoor and outdoor relief, while in 1862 a sixth only was the proportion.

Public Health. For the supervision of the public health there are outside the London area 1,653 medical officers and 1,609 inspectors of nuisances apart from vaccination officers. The notification of infectious diseases is an important part of the work in this department, and during the year the Board improved the system of notification so as to circulate weekly statements of the health conditions of the different districts. Statistics are given for London and 227 urban districts, which show 87,323 notifications of scarlet fever and 2,928 deaths; 36,480 of diphtheria (5,364 deaths), 18,799 of typhoid (3,099 deaths), 16,186 of erysipelas (681 deaths), and 2,266 of small-pox with 287 deaths. The vaccination figures for 1899 were completed during 1901, and they show that out of 929,189 children born 113,516 died before they could be vaccinated, 617,113 were vaccinated successfully, and 5,379 proved insusceptible. Altogether 142,999 avoided vaccination, the lowest proportion of unvaccinated being in Wales (9.3 per cent.), and the highest in the North Midland division (28.4 per cent.), but Rugby with 77.8 per cent. of unvaccinated children heads the list, Leicester coming next with 75.2. There is much interesting detail in this part of the report which we can do no more than mention. During 1901 the Government vaccine-lymph establishment sent out 654,907 tubes of lymph to public vaccinators, who during the year which ended on September 29, 1901, successfully vaccinated 449,085 persons, of whom 413,101 were infants under one year,

Adulteration. The returns respecting the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are better on the whole than in 1900. There are 231 districts for which there are public analysts, but the report does not say how many gentlemen hold these 231 appointments. Last year they analysed 67,841 samples, and found 5,989 of them to be adulterated. The seven best sampled districts were:—

—	Population	Samples	Adulterated
Middlesex	792,225	3,605	98
York, W. R.	1,266,919	2,654	187
Kent	688,076	2,609	184
Liverpool	684,947	1,912	158
Lancashire	1,570,724	1,838	117
Southwark	206,128	1,761	127
Manchester	543,969	1,706	93

As to drug-sampling the figures above 100 samples are—

London city ...	111 analysed,	8 adulterated
Kent ...	167	16
Middlesex ...	100	1
York, W. R. ...	188	30

Of the 2,301 samples of drugs analysed, 268, or 11.6 per cent., were reported as adulterated. This is an improvement upon preceding years, but the figures for the year are much too diverse to deduce anything profitable from. Accident, analyst, and ambiguity combine to vitiate any principle that might be conceived. Thus the percentage of drug-adulteration in the metropolis ranges, according to the analysts' reports, from *nil* in eight boroughs to 50 per cent. in Greenwich, where, however, only two samples were taken. Obviously, therefore, the figures do not even approximate to the truth in regard to the actual supply of drugs. The personal factor is excellently illustrated in the case of butter; 10.3 per cent. of the samples were reported against last year.

In Lancashire 197 samples were examined, and 17 per cent. were condemned. Most of the adulterated samples were taken by an inspector who, by devoting himself specially to butter, has acquired great skill in the detection of adulteration, and who only submits for analysis samples which he believes to be spurious. Two-thirds of the samples sent by him to the public analyst were condemned, as against 5.7 per cent. of those procured by the remaining inspectors. In several districts in and around London inspectors appointed by the Butter Association have obtained samples for analysis. Twenty-eight of these samples were specially referred to in the reports of the analysts, twenty-six of them having been condemned.

Here is excellent proof of how analysts' reports become misleading, when they are taken as indicative of the goods sold to the public. We may be told that 11.6 per cent. of the drugs sold in England and Wales are adulterated, which is no nearer the truth than the statement that 66 per cent. of the butter sold in Lancashire is adulterated. While saying this, we recognise the benefit that the control of the drug-supply of the people is to drug-dealers, and it is notable that one or two public analysts, who have the most extensive experience in this department, are exceedingly ready to assist pharmacists in maintaining the standards for medicines.

The Customs Revenue.

THE report of the Commissioners of Customs for the year which ended on March 31, 1902, is more interesting than usual, inasmuch as it contains the record of the new duties on imported sugar and exported coal. The gross Imperial Customs revenue collected during the year amounted to 32,250,948 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., or, after deduction of drawbacks and repayments, to 31,046,560 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. This is 4,775,601 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. more than was

realised in 1900-1, and 1,046,560% more than the Budget estimate. The increase of 18.18 per cent. is explained by the imposition of new duties and by the large clearances of goods in anticipation of fresh imposts. Making allowances for these factors, the normal revenue is estimated at 22,050,000%, as compared with 22,142,400% in 1900-1, a slight decrease of 92,400%. This indicates that, in spite of the much-talked-of depression in trade, the Customs income is fairly well maintained, a fact which the Commissioners regard as not unsatisfactory. It cost 917,325% to collect the thirty-five millions—i.e., 2% 10s. 2% per cent. on the gross and 2% 11s. 11% on the net receipt. In 1893 the cost was 3% 16s. 9% and 3% 17s. 5% respectively. The amount actually paid into the Exchequer was 30,993,000%, as compared with 26,262,000% in 1900-1. Dealing with the duties in the order in which they are given in the report, we find that the new export duty on coal brought in 1,859,410% gross, and 1,311,706% net, the exports amounting to 41,199,954 tons. Of this quantity, 14,896,491 tons was exempted on account of pre-Budget contracts. These figures compared with the previous term show a decrease of about a million tons only, so it is evident that the trade has suffered little, if anything, by the tax. The import-duty on chicory yielded 53,566%, a decrease of 2.48%. On cocoa 255,301% was raised, or 13,150% more than in the year before, mostly due to large clearances of the raw product. Cocoa-butter is on the down grade, the receipts being the lowest since the duty was imposed—viz., 1,732%, or 4,000% less than in 1900-1. The receipts from coffee were less by 8.1 per cent., not because the imports fell off, but owing to the large quantity of coffee presented for drawback after being roasted and ground in this country. The spirit-trade last year was dull, "owing to the absence of so many male adults at the war in South Africa"—a bad reflection on the officers and Imperial Yeomanry, who are, we should think, the only class of combatants likely to contribute to the Revenue by drinking imported alcoholic beverages. The net yield of the duty on foreign spirits was 4,581,520%—a decrease of 188,243%, or 3.9 per cent. The quantities cleared were greater, however, being 8,981,880 gals., against 8,809,212 gals. This was owing to the quantity of foreign spirit imported for methylation being considerably greater than the previous term, no less than 643,202 proof gals., compared with 110,357 proof gals., having been imported for this purpose. It will be interesting to watch the effect of the extra penny duty on these figures, as well as the effect of the new German spirit-tax, which is expected to curtail the export of potato-spirit. Last year the competition between foreign and home-made spirit was keener, owing to the low price of the former; but with the decreased production of the German "ring," already in operation, the tension may be relieved. Of perfumed spirits we imported 38,836 liquid gals., which yielded 35,342%, against 41,757 liquid gals. and 37,966% in 1900-1. The sugar-duty must have given considerable trouble to the Revenue officials, and the question arises as to whether the duty yielded on "sugar, cognate goods" is commensurate with the trouble and expense involved in the examination of so many small articles containing a modicum of sugar—e.g., tamarinds only yielded 3%, liquorice 4%, blacking 23%, and soy 82%. There are many other saccharine items under 1,000% which could be profitably dropped. Saccharin brought 63,246% (1,011,937 oz.) to the revenue, milk being next with 61,198% (669,149 cwt.). There are no other items on the list of over fifty dutiable articles that run into large figures except caramel (3,165%), canned fruit (11,444%), and preserved ginger (5,376%). As to the duty on sugar itself, Dr. Thorpe has already drawn attention to the extra work involved in its application, and how, in order to cope with it,

his laboratory staff had to be considerably increased. According to the schedule, unrefined sugar is divided into about twenty-five classes, based on degree of polarisation, and under eight of these the amount of duty paid does not exceed two figures, a few of the amounts being 5%, 7%, and 8%. Some modification is evidently necessary here. The net receipts from the sugar-revenue were 6,399,228%, which was much larger than had been anticipated. Traders gave effect to their opinions by importing sugar in large quantities before the Budget, and this would have seriously curtailed the revenue had it not been that in the middle of December, 1901, it was rumoured that the duties on sugar would be considerably increased, and even doubled, by the Budget of 1902-3. At this date sugar was exceptionally low in price, and the two factors together induced large clearances in December, 1901, and in the first three months of 1902. Clearances representing 1,250,000% of revenue were made in those four months, which really belonged to 1902-3. It was about this time that Mincing Lane sugar speculators got badly hit. Tea and tobacco receipts were lower, mainly owing to forestalled payments in 1900-1, but, judging from the figures, there is no reason to assume that consumption is falling off in either article. The income from wine was again disappointing, "being 2.6 per cent. less, probably owing to the war." Items of immediate interest to the drug-trade include a decrease of 177% in chloral hydrate (1,393%, against 1,570%). Chloroform, which dropped to 6% in 1901, advanced to 35%; duty to the extent of 3% was paid on collodion, or 20% less. Both acetic and butyric ethers are again less, they having declined by 100% and 98% respectively. On sulphuric ether the gross amount collected was 281%, or an increase of 185% Ethyl bromide and ethyl iodide present increases of 3% and 1% respectively, but ethyl chloride decreased from 336% to 291%. Transparent soap, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used, yielded 25% less—viz., 104%. It would hardly appear from the above figures that German competition in the foregoing articles is very serious where home trade is concerned, and especially is this so as regards chloroform.

A Peppermint Boom.

THE excitement that has characterised the peppermint-oil market this week is unprecedented in the history of the article. Values have advanced by leaps and bounds in London, Hamburg, and New York, and at times the excitement has been intense. It is impossible to estimate the amount of business done, but one importer computes it at several hundred cases. The United States has been the principal buyer, and already shipments are being made to the other side. Consumers as a rule are looking on, and only buying for current requirements. The boom is based on the shortage of the American crop, the deficiency in which appears to be more serious than was at first anticipated. The yield of oil this season is, on good authority, estimated at fully one-third below the annual consumption. This is accounted for by the unusually wet season, which produced a rank growth of the plant, lacking in oil. Added to this, the stock of oil carried over from last year (when the crop was also small) has been reduced to small proportions. Hence the present movement is to a certain extent warranted. Those who follow the peppermint-market are aware that reports concerning the American crop have all consistently pointed to the shortage, and as far back as May last we were able to advise our readers that there would be a scarcity, but nobody dreamt that such prices would be paid as those of this week; and when in August HIGH stood at 10s. per lb., many imagined that the top had been

reached, and those who held little or no stock were not disposed to speculate at that high price, especially with such a risky article as peppermint oil. The few second-hand holders who had stocks and were discreet enough to hold until now have scored well this week, but there are others who continue to hold in the belief that prices will go still higher. It will be interesting to see what effect Saturday's Bank Holiday will have upon the boom, which has an element of the gaseous about it that two days' rest is not altogether favourable to. We may recall what has been done in the article this year. The first six months saw little activity in it, and from January to June the spot price of American HGH fluctuated between 8s. 9d. and 9s. 3d. per lb. It was in July that the first tangible upward movement in London took place, and since that time (with one exception in August) the advance has been consistently upwards. The highest price paid has been 19s., spot, and from New York 23s., c.i.f., is cabled as the price there. (See our cablegram for latest New York price.) In Japanese dementholised oil similar conditions prevail, and such is the scarcity of peppermint in the United States that buyers in that country have found it profitable to turn their attention to Japanese oil, and a good deal of quiet buying has been going on. From January to June Japanese oil had a downward tendency throughout. In January the spot price for dementholised was 4s. 3d., but by April it had dropped to 3s. 6d. and less, and in July we find it at about 3s. 9d. to 4s., from which period prices gradually advanced until 10s. 6d. has been reached this week. A good deal of Japanese oil is said to be on the water, but the available amount is mysterious. Thus speculators are favoured by the gods.

DUTY-FREE SPIRIT.

It will be remembered that when the Finance Bill was before the House of Commons Mr. Haldane brought up a clause providing for the use of duty-free spirit, not methylated, for manufacturing-purposes. A printed copy of the Act which we recently obtained contains the provision with the following important addition:—

"Provided that foreign spirits may not be so received or used until the difference between the duty chargeable thereon and the duty of Excise chargeable on British spirits has been paid."

The effect of this addition is to add 5d. per proof gallon to foreign spirit which may be allowed to be used free of duty, and thus to do away with the advantage which the rest of the provision was intended to convey. It almost doubles the price of the spirit to British manufacturers, who would thus be unable to compete with German manufacturers. The addition was put through quietly, as the following note from our Parliamentary correspondent shows:—

On June 18 Mr. Haldane moved what he called "a small technical amendment," which, he said, he understood the Chancellor of the Exchequer would accept. He remarked that, as many hon. members knew, foreign spirits coming into this country paid a somewhat higher duty than home-produced spirits, as there was a small cost for specification. Methylated spirit hitherto under the Act of 1880 had to pay a slight duty when made out of foreign spirit imported into this country in order to allow for that cost. The object of this clause was to put the same cost on foreign spirits as on home-made spirits. According to the records of the House, this amendment was agreed to without debate.

We understand that the Spirits Committee of the Society of Chemical Industry is to consider the matter at a meeting next week.

"THE IMP OF DARKNESS."

The entertainment which Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have been the means of providing through their "special caution" circular lacks an element essential for its continuance—disposition on their part to elaborate the performance. The matter is thereby reduced to the position of

a dispute between the firm and those of their customers who object to their being made the medium of distributing the circular. From the journalistic point of view the ending is a trifle tame, and, as the poet says (with due poetic licence) —

His Diabolic Majesty still climbs the Apple Tree,
While pharmacists make rude remarks and give expression free
To pent-up indignation, while the Golden Apples drop,
Yet his bold Satanic Majesty ne'er seems to reach the top.
He shakes the branches lustily and looks up to the sky,
And he listens for the echo of a Ghost of a Reply.

But a deep portentous Silence doth enshroud the Snow-clad Hill,
And the tiny Tabloid quivers e'en as though it saw a Pill—
A Monster that to swallow would inevitably force
Painful peristaltic action in the Region of Remorse;
And the chemist, waxing bolder, starts another hue-and-cry;
But the Powers give no glimmer of a Ghost of a Reply.

MR. R. BROADHEAD'S LETTERS.

In a letter published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* last week Mr. R. Broadhead says:—

A trade paper, which has been very active in its criticism of my standpoint, refuses to admit my replies, whilst allowing a writer, entrenched behind the editor's refusal to insert my letters, to attack me personally, and misconstrue my statements.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is referred to. We have not refused to insert any letter received from Mr. Broadhead. The one printed in our issue of September 27 was abbreviated owing to exceptional pressure on our space, and the portion of the letter that we could not find room for was returned with an explanation to Mr. Broadhead. The portion contained no argument on the title question. Mr. Broadhead's letter, dated October 1, and inserted in our issue of October 11, was received on the publishing day of the previous week when the correspondence section was already overstocked. Mr. Broadhead makes this circumstance his excuse for saying that we have refused to insert his letters, and although he had the opportunity of several days to withdraw the incorrect statement which he had communicated to our contemporary, he did not do so. Were this merely a matter of Mr. Broadhead's opinion it would not require comment, but being a positive and mischievously incorrect statement it calls for this contradiction.

"FIGHT FOR RIGHT."

In our correspondence section we print a "manifesto" by Mr. C. E. Pickering (President of the Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Union), in which he calls upon assistants and managers to chemists and limited companies throughout the country to fight for their rights. It is impossible not to sympathise with and even admire Mr. Pickering in his undaunted efforts to keep his Society to the front, but the grandiloquent phraseology of the manifesto conveys an idea of magnitude which is deceptive. At the last business meeting of the Society attended by a C. & D. representative three members were present, including Mr. Pickering. While this lack of interest persists in the heart of the Society it is scarcely fair that assistants in the provinces should be appealed to for support.

A MYSTERIOUS EXHIBITION.

Under the heading "The United Kingdom of Great Britain. The London International Exhibition of Trade, Industry, and Fine Arts. London: 318 South Lambeth Rd., 318—London," a circular has been issued regarding an exhibition to be held, from June 25 to December 25, 1902, in London. It is of French origin, and on the "Comité d'Honneur et de Patronage—Jury" are the names of F. Vergauwen, pharmacien, directeur du journal *Le Médecin*; Edouard Baumann, Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal, Membre de l'Académie Italienne, Directeur du Laboratoire Chimique, de Binningen; Emmanuel Durand, Officier d'Académie, Chimiste; and A. Naline, pharmacien. The general secretary is G. Perret de Sarcey, and the director, F. Jeny. Has anybody heard or seen anything of this affair?

Marriages.

LEAVY—KELLAGHAN.—On October 2, at St. Patrick's Church, Ballybay, by the Rev. P. McConnon, James Leavy, registered druggist, Castleblayney, to Annie, younger daughter of the late Francis Kellaghan, Ballybay.

LOFTHOUSE—DIXON.—At Wadsley Church, Sheffield, on October 16, by the Right Rev. J. Lofthouse, D.D., Bishop of Keewatin (uncle of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. Stephen Taylor, B.A., John W. Lofthouse, chemist, Heeley, to Minnie, youngest daughter of Mrs. George Dixon, Hillsborough, Sheffield.

LYNCH—LESCHER.—On October 18, at St. James's, Spanish Place, London, W., by the Very Rev. Father Wilfrid Lescher, O.P., P.G., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Very Rev. Canon Gildea, D.D., Carmela, daughter of Mr. F. Harwood Lescher, of 31 Devonshire Place, W., and Bartholomew Close, E.C., to George, eldest son of Mr. George Lynch, of Mount Vernon, Cork.

PRICE—BATCHELOR.—On October 16, John Price, chemist and druggist, Sunbury-on-Thames, to Kate Batchelor, Tunbridge Wells.

Deaths.

GUDGEN.—At Woodstock, Oxon, on October 11, Mr. Frederick George Gudgen, chemist and druggist. Aged 52. Mr. Gudgen was a son of the late Mr. G. B. Gudgen, chemist, Kimboston. He was for some years with Mr. Franklin, of Gloucester, and was afterwards with Mr. Watts, of Kensington, and Messrs. Savory & Moore, at their Brighton branch. He was manager for many years for the late Mr. Benjamin Humpage, at Turnham Green, Chiswick, and succeeded to his business before going to Woodstock. Mr. Gudgen was a member of the Marlborough Lodge of Freemasons, Woodstock, and was highly esteemed in the town.

GUNN.—At Harrow, on October 7, Mr. Samuel John Gunn, chemist and druggist. Aged 70.

HASWELL.—At New York, on September 27, Mr. Holdane Haswell. Aged 52. Mr. Haswell was born at Edinburgh, and as a young man was several years with Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, who in 1874 sent him to Montreal as the resident partner and manager of their business there. In 1878 he formed a partnership with his brother Charles, under the style of H. Haswell & Co., and they continued in business as wholesale druggists until about 1889, when they met with business reverses. Mr. Haswell then went to the United States, and secured the agency for Lewis Berger & Sons, which he held for some years. Latterly he was an arsenic and colour broker.

JONES.—At Old Colwyn, on October 10, Mr. David Jones, chemist and druggist. Aged 43.

LYNN.—At Tachbrook Street, Pimlico, S.W., on October 8, Mr. Robert George Lynn, chemist and druggist. Aged 56.

RICHERS.—At Stamford Hill, N., on October 11, Mr. Thomas Riches, chemist and druggist. Aged 67.

ROBINSON.—At Norley, Cheshire, on October 15, Mr. Samuel Robinson, chemist and druggist. Aged 64. Mr. Robinson's dead body was found in a field, about a mile from his home, and the evidence at the inquest showed that failure of the heart's action was the cause of death. Mr. Robinson had carried on business in Northwich for twenty years. He then transferred his business to Frodsham, and afterwards to Norley.

SAUNDERS.—At Sharman's Hall, Dedham, Essex, on October 8, Mr. Alfred Woods Saunders, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 30.

THIELE.—At 146 Hoxton Street, N., on October 10, Mr. Johann Fritz Thiele, chemist and druggist. Aged 45.

WATTS.—At Dudley Hill, Bradford, on October 16, Mr. John Watts, chemist and druggist. Mr. Watts was born at South Shields, and served his apprenticeship with his

uncle, the late Mr. T. Russell, pharmaceutical chemist. He afterwards went to sea for a few years, and then entered the employ of Mr. John Faull, as manager of his Dudley Hill branch. After being with Mr. Faull for ten years he commenced business on his own account, and was highly successful. The funeral took place on Monday last, and was attended by more than five hundred mourners, among whom were Mr. John Faull, Dr. Charles Forshaw, and Mr. Foster Smith, chemist and druggist, the last two being pupils of the deceased gentleman. We understand that an effort is to be made to erect an "In Memoriam" tablet in Tong Church by Mr. Watts's friends. Mr. Watts lived at Dudley Hill for more than thirty years. He was widely known for his humour and geniality, and his sudden death has caused widespread regret.

North London Chemists.

A MEETING of the chemists of North London was held at the Old Cook Hotel, Highbury, N., on Thursday afternoon, October 23, Mr. T. H. W. Idris in the chair. About thirty were present, amongst them Messrs. A. Cooper, Glyn-Jones, Pentney, Pond, Bustard, Burton, R. H. Jones, Betty, Hornby, C. Coutts Michie, and Wilson. The Chairman said the object of the meeting was to form a branch of the London Chemists' Association. He spoke of the benefits of co-operation and combination in securing some amelioration of the anomalous position in which chemists of the present day found themselves. They were traders who were not allowed to proclaim the virtues of their goods, and professional men but not permitted to charge fees for their advice. He thought many of these things would be remedied if chemists would combine in associations such as the one proposed, and if individual chemists would become members of the political caucus, and get local M.P.'s interested in their affairs. By coming together chemists would know each other better, lessen each other's worries, and help each other to make more money. Mr. P. H. Burton proposed that a North London Branch of the London Chemists' Association be formed. This was seconded, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. Betty gave a *résumé* of the purposes of the Association, and moved a complicated resolution regarding the appointment of a committee, which was rejected in favour of an amendment by Mr. Burton that a committee be formed, to consist of twelve members. Ultimately it was resolved that Messrs. Bustard, Pentney, Burton, Pickering, Edwards, and Glyn-Jones (who are all members of the central Association, and who reside in North London), together with Messrs. Betty, Tice, Foote, Daniel, Michie, and Seldon, be members of the committee. On the proposition of Mr. Pentney, the committee will elect its own officers. The P.A.T.A. circular regarding the proposed Conference in connection with cutting of proprietaries—as suggested by the Glasgow Chemists' Trade Association—was read by Mr. R. H. Jones, and it was resolved that Messrs. Pentney, Edwards, Idris, and Bustard (with power to add to their number) be appointed delegates to attend the Conference on behalf of the North London Branch of the Association, the delegates to receive their mandate either at or after the general meeting of the L.C.A. in November.

SECRET VETERINARY MEDICINES.—The Hungarian Minister of Agriculture has recently commanded strict adherence to the regulations of 1896, which prohibit the sale of veterinary remedies (home and foreign) the composition of which is unknown. Advertising such remedies is also forbidden, and infringers of the regulations render themselves liable to heavy punishment.

ARTIFICIAL SHELLAC is now a reality, as we recently reported. It is produced at a chemical factory in Wiesbaden, and is called "Daumin," after the name of the inventor, Herr Daum. It is said to be a good substitute for natural and bleached shellac, and is only half the price. Prime quality, refined, of light colour, and easily soluble, costs 140m., and second quality, unrefined, for varnishes, 110m. per 100 ky. "Daumin" is patented.

Legal Reports.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

AN ASSISTANT FINED.

JOHN HUNTER TAINSH, assistant in the shop of James Anderson, chemist and druggist, 410 Morningside Road, Edinburgh, appeared before Sheriff Henderson in the Edinburgh Sheriff's Court on Monday, October 20, to answer to a charge of having sold a quantity of opium contained in Bow's liniment, in contravention of Sections 1 and 15 of the Pharmacy Act, he not being a qualified chemist.

Mr. Robert White, solicitor, who appeared for the accused, said he admitted the offence. He pointed out that Bow's liniment was a preparation intended for external use, and everybody knew what it was. The purchaser called after accused's employer had gone away for the day, leaving accused to close up. He sold the liniment because it was for external use. Had it been medicine to be taken internally he would have refused to supply it. Mr. Anderson had had great difficulty in getting a qualified assistant, but he had now employed one, so that there would be no further ground of complaint. He asked the Sheriff to deal leniently with accused, as it was a trifling and merely technical offence.

Mr. Morison, jun., S.S.C., for the prosecutor (the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society), stated that accused's employer was a registered chemist and a member of the prosecuting Society. His principal place of business was at 36 Home Street, but he had recently opened this new pharmacy in a growing district at Morningside Road. There had never been any qualified assistant in charge of the branch shop, and several complaints had been made to the Registrar that accused was regularly in sole charge, and frequently selling poisons. The liniment was put in a poison-bottle and labelled "Poison," so that accused was well aware that in selling it he was committing an offence. The quantity sold contained about 50 gr. of opium, amounting to several fatal doses. He asked for a heavier penalty than was imposed in a similar case about a year ago, because if the offence was treated lightly chemists might get into the practice of employing unqualified assistants in their branch shops.

The Sheriff asked if the statute did not provide some means of getting at the employer in such cases?

Mr. Morison said the House of Lords had declared that the person conducting the sale was the person struck at. If the employer was unregistered, he could be prosecuted for keeping open shop for the sale of poisons, but they had no means of striking at the registered employer.

Mr. White pointed out that there would have been the same danger even if the assistant had been qualified.

Mr. Morison contended that the registered chemist would exercise a trained discretion, and take precautions and give such directions as he deemed necessary.

Sheriff Henderson said that if such an offence were overlooked it might become a common practice for chemists to leave open shops in charge of unqualified persons. That would be a danger to the public. He did not propose to increase the penalty inflicted in the previous case, because such offences had hitherto been infrequent, but two in one year looked rather unsatisfactory. The penalty he was about to inflict would not be repeated, and if any further cases were brought up there a heavier penalty would be imposed. He would inflict a fine of 1*l.*, with 1*l.* 3*s.* of costs, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

The fine and costs were paid.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

MALT-VINEGAR.

AT the Ayr Sheriff Court on October 21, the manager of the Kilmarnock Co-operative Store in Ayr, was charged with selling as white malt-vinegar distilled white malt-vinegar. Dr. Clarke, Glasgow, the public analyst, had reported that the vinegar was genuine, but not malt-vinegar. The manager to the manufacturer stated that the vinegar was pure distilled malt-vinegar. Mr. Otto Hehner said he was quite clear from an analysis he had made that this was pure vinegar,

and that it was not diluted acetic acid. After hearing this evidence, Sheriff Shairp held that there had been no adulteration, and found accused not guilty.

County Court Cases.

A SODA-FOUNTAIN.

AT the Lincoln County Court on October 13, the case of the American Soda-fountain Company v. Savage (d'Ascanio), of Lincoln, was heard. Plaintiffs claimed 21*l.* 17*s.*, the balance of the first instalment and the amount of the second instalment due on a contract to purchase a soda-fountain, which had been delivered to the defendants and accepted by them. Mr. Gilmour, barrister, who appeared for plaintiffs, said the question was whether the defendants, after they had signed the order for the machine, accepted its delivery and retained it for a month, and paid a certain sum on account, were in a position to rescind the contract and return the machine. Mr. N. R. Stiles, managing director of Stiles (Limited), Gray's Inn Road, E.C., Mr. P. White, traveller, and Mr. Daniel Caswell, another employé of plaintiffs, gave evidence to the effect that the machine was complete, though it had been in stock a few months. Mr. George Naylor Savage, one of the defendants, said the machine had only one monitor, and it should have had three. Sir Sherston Baker gave judgment for plaintiffs for 21*l.* 17*s.*, with costs.

A CHEMISTS' VALUER'S CLAIM.

AT the Loughborough (Leicestershire) County Court, on Friday, October 17, F. J. Brett, chemists' valuer, Leicester, sued the executors of the late James Farmer, chemist, of Castle Donington, for 44*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* for work done and services rendered and commission on a valuation. The case had been remitted from the High Court. Defendants paid 25*l.* 8*s.* into court with the defence of tender and paid a further 5*l.* into the county court denying further liability. Mr. Barlow, solicitor, for the plaintiff, said that a few days after Mr. Farmer's death Mr. Brett was written to by an executor asking him to assist in the disposal of the business. Plaintiff went over, but found the place in a very dirty condition, and it took a man five days to get the place in order before stock could be taken. At the request of the executors plaintiff took a valuation for which he charged at the rate of 5 per cent. It would probably be alleged, added Mr. Barlow, that Mr. Brett was only entitled to 5 per cent. on the first 100*l.* and 2½ per cent. on the rest, but plaintiff contended that in the exceptional circumstances as to the condition of the place and stock, he was justified in charging 5 per cent. all through. Plaintiff advertised the business for sale, but a customer could not be found for it as a going concern, and it was then advertised for sale by tender, and was eventually sold for 80*l.* Plaintiff sent in his account to the defendant executors about the middle of February, but heard nothing until May 5, when surprise was expressed at his charges. Plaintiff gave evidence as to the various items in his account. Cross-examined, Mr. Brett said he valued the stock at the lowest market prices that the drugs could be got at. It was afterwards sold at 80*l.*, which was a fair price for a job lot. He considered he should be paid for taking stock, and also have commission on what he said the net cost of the things was, irrespective of what they would be likely to sell for.—Alfred Manners, chemists' valuer, Cannon Street, London, who had been subpoenaed by both sides, said it was usual to charge for attending to advise the sale of a business and for stock-taking, apart from the charge for valuation. He considered the charges made by plaintiff reasonable. After other evidence had been given, Mr. W. H. Stevenson (barrister), of Nottingham, who appeared for the defendants, agreed, in answer to the Judge, to leave the case where it stood with the amount paid into court. The Judge then said that he thought plaintiff had not established his case beyond the amount paid into court. There was no ground for charging more than the usual commission of 5 and 2½ per cent., and he had grave doubts on several other points. Judgment would be for the defendants on the ground that the amount paid into court was sufficient and the verdict would, therefore, be for the plaintiff for that amount—viz., 30*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* Costs would be for the plaintiff up to the time of payment into court, and for the defendants afterwards.

A HORSE-AND-CART TRANSACTION.

IN May, 1901, John Mayfield, a Grantham baker, became bankrupt, and to assist him, Mr. Alfred Hutchinson, chemist, in the same town, purchased from the Official Receiver the horses and carts used in debtor's business, re-selling them to Mr. Mayfield for 57*l.* 10*s.* and 10 per cent. on the outlay, payment to be made by instalments. The principal had all been paid, and a balance of 7*l.* 4*s.*, interest, &c., was last week sued for in Grantham County Court. The defendant paid 9*s.* 5*d.* into court, and filed a counterclaim for 4*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* for horse-hire and bread supplied. In the end judgment was given for Mr. Hutchinson for 4*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

A COMMISSIONER'S COMMISSION.

AT Ipswich County Court last week, Messrs. Grimwade, Ridley & Co., wholesale chemists, Ipswich, sued Charles Berry, of Portslade, to recover 32*l.*, balance of moneys received by him as agent to plaintiffs, less 5*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* for commission earned. Defendant objected at the outset that the case did not come within the jurisdiction of the Ipswich Court, but Judge Wilnot overruled this. Mr. E. P. Ridley, who appeared for plaintiffs, said defendant was in their employ as commission agent. Since April there had been constant complaints of money received by him not being paid, with the result that notice was sent him to terminate his agreement. Instead of paying over the money he had collected in July (14*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*), he claimed that the whole of it was due to him for commission. At the end of August the same thing happened with 17*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, though up to that time commission was only due to the amount of 5*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* In order to make some claim for retaining his money as commission, defendant sent four large orders for 200*l.*, 280*l.*, 250*l.*, and 550*l.*, from various tradesmen, some of whom defendant had previously said were unable to pay amounts of a few pounds. Defendant claimed commission on these orders whether plaintiffs accepted them or not. Since the action was commenced defendant had collected 35*l.*, which he had also retained as commission due. Defendant said he would allow judgment to go by default, but it meant his having to go to the Bankruptcy Court.

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

AT Bromley County Court on October 15, the case of Deacon *v.* Black was heard, it being a claim for 11*l.* 12*s.*, share of bad debts. Plaintiff said till March last year defendant and himself were in partnership as chemists at Beckenham. Every quarter a balance-sheet was drawn up and written off, and on each occasion it was signed by defendant. Ultimately he wanted to go out of partnership, and when he handed to him his share of the business, it was on the understanding that he (plaintiff) was to collect all the money on the books, and if there were any bad debts defendant was to refund half. As it happened, there were two bad debts, and he had written again and again to defendant, asking for one-half, loss, which amounted to 11*l.* 11*s.*, but every application had been ignored. Defendant said the two bad debts referred to had been running five or six years. During the partnership the accounts were shared as they became due, not when they were paid. Plaintiff further explained that he had paid defendant his share of the accounts on the books, because he wanted all the cash he could possibly get, as he was starting business elsewhere on his own. In the end judgment was given for 4*l.* 11*s.*, with costs, the other account to stand over.

A CARBOLIC-ACID ACCOUNT.

AT the Manchester County Court on October 13, S. W. Royce & Co., Manchester, brought an action to recover 29*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* from the Red Cross Chemical Company, Hull. The claim was the difference in price on quantities of liquid carbolie acid supplied on contract to the end of August—namely, 3,500 gals. at 2*d.* per gal. The defendants were not represented, and Judge Parry gave judgment for the amount claimed, with costs.

A Shipping Decision.

A CASE of interest and importance to advertisers, shippers, and shipping-agents was tried in the New York State Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Greenbaum, on October 13.

The plaintiffs were McKesson & Robbins, wholesale druggists, who sued the Russian Express Company for damages for non-shipment of goods by a certain specified steamship. It seems that in July, 1898, plaintiffs delivered to defendants one case of printed insets for the Summer number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST with instructions to ship them by the s.s. *Campania*. The defendants instead shipped the parcel by a slow freight-steamer, with the result that the goods reached London too late for insertion in the Summer issue. Hence the claim for damages. By U.S. law the only damages allowable would be for the actual value of the printed matter, contingent damages not being allowable. Plaintiffs proved delivery of the goods, and showed receipt and bill of lading for the package, with the words "per: s.s. *Campania*" written thereupon, and called the New York representative of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as an expert to testify to the value of the printed matter upon its arrival in London. The defendants denied having made any contract, and claimed custom of the trade which would grant them permission to ship by the route they deemed best, but the Judge refused to allow any such claim. They further claimed that notice should have been given them of the importance of not delaying the shipment, but it was held that the instructions to ship by a fast and expensive steamer overruled this claim. The jury, after only a few minutes deliberation, granted the full amount of the plaintiffs' claim, with interest from 1898, and costs.

Trade-mark Law.

DECISION IN ITALY, *re* "TABLOID."

THE Civil and Penal Tribunal of Milan in June of last year gave judgment in an action brought by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., of London, against the Farmacia Centrale Dompé and others, of Milan, to restrain them from infringing the plaintiffs' registered trade-mark, and from unlawful competition in passing off imitations of "tabloid" brand products. The decision of the Court of three Judges was given in favour of the plaintiffs, and against this the defendants appealed to the Royal Court of Appeal of Milan, which has recently dismissed the appeal. The judgment in the lower court was in the following terms:—

The Tribunal declares the defendant firms liable in damages (the amount to be ascertained) to the firm Burroughs Wellcome & Co., of London, for having infringed their trade-mark "Tabloid."

It orders that the defendant firms shall no longer put on the market those simulatory products bearing the names complained of. It condemns together the two firms, the Dompé Central Pharmacy and Dompé & Adami in liquidation, as liable for the costs of this action.

It orders all the officers of the courts of whom it may be required, and whomsoever it may concern, to put in execution this present, and the Public Minister shall assist all high officers of the police to comply with this, whenever they may legally be called upon to do so.

In the higher court the five Judges reviewed, more briefly than those of the lower court, the Italian trade-mark law, observing that the Law of August 30, 1868, Article 1, enacts that whoever adopts and registers a mark or other sign to distinguish the products of his industry shall have exclusive use of it. Article 4 states that trade-marks or distinctive signs used abroad for products also used in the Kingdom are recognised and guaranteed when the regulations established for home trade-marks have been complied with; and Article 5 states that it is generally prohibited to usurp the name or the signature of a company or of an individual, and it is therefore prohibited that the characteristic emblem, the denomination, or title, whether home or foreign, shall be appropriated. Articles 8 and 9 state the conditions which are to be followed to obtain exclusive use of a trade-mark or distinctive sign, and Article 12 deals with the punishment of anyone who shall have imitated the trade-mark or distinctive sign, and shall have knowingly made use of it, or have sold or introduced products bearing such imitated trade-mark or distinctive sign, or who shall have made use of a fraudulent imitation, or shall have made use of a trade-mark or sign of such a nature that shall be apt to mislead the purchaser as to the nature of the products, or who shall have sold products bearing such trade-marks, signs, or emblems. At the International Convention of March 29, 1883, it was agreed that any trade-mark regularly deposited

in the country of origin should be admitted or protected in all the other countries of the Union. In the present case the question presented itself as to whether the usurpation of the name of the plaintiff firm existed to such an extent as to constitute unlawful competition, and thus to bring discredit on the sale of the products of the plaintiff firm, or whether there was fraudulent imitation of the trade-mark. It was only necessary that one or other of these questions should be answered in the affirmative in accordance with the Law of August 30, 1868. This law, continued the Judges, prohibits the usurpation of a trade name because it considers it an asset, and therefore from a commercial point of view the name constitutes a legitimate property. Whoever possesses it can use it in the most absolute manner, and whoever carries on a business or industry, using a name that belongs to him, can draw from it material and moral advantage, so that anyone who appropriates it is usurping property that belongs to someone else. Italian jurisprudence, and that followed by this Court, has always considered the principle that the title of a factory or of a product constitutes the property which is protected by the law of August 30, 1868, and this conception is carefully adhered to by this Court. These principles being accepted, it may be stated that the plaintiffs legally obtained a distinctive trade-mark. The Judges held that the bottles used by the defendants were of such a nature as to lead the public to believe that the products were those of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. They had not to decide as to the identity of industrial products, but as to the external forms in which they were put on the market—i.e., similarity of the title, of the containers, and of the designs and colour of the labels. Taking into consideration every point put forward by the defendants, the Judges confirmed the judgment of the Lower Court, with costs to plaintiffs.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re FREDERICK H. BOWMAN, formerly managing director of Bowman, Thompson & Co., chemical manufacturers, Northwich, now company director, 39 Victoria Street, Westminster. The public examination was concluded at the London Bankruptcy Court on October 22.

Re FREDERICK EDWARD JOHNSON, lately carrying on business at 11 Witham, Hull, under the style of Temple Brothers, and now residing at Holly House, Cottingham, Hull, Chemist and Druggist.—At the Hull Bankruptcy Court on October 13, the adjourned public examination of this debtor was held. In reply to Mr. Davison, debtor explained his connection with Messrs. Allison, Johnson & Foster (Limited), and said that he had not received any of the money for which he had been made bankrupt. The examination was closed.

Re GEORGE CARR ROBINSON, residing at 295 Spring Bank, Hull, Chemist and Analyst, and now Chemical-works Manager.—At the Hull Bankruptcy Court on October 13, the public examination took place. The statement of affairs revealed liabilities amounting to £39. 17s. 4d., with assets £22. 7s. 5d. Debtor commenced business in 1880 with a capital of 30%, and was now the managing-director of the Hull Chemical-works (Limited), and was also permitted to carry on his practice, which averaged about 50% yearly. He attributed his failure to want of capital and too much competition. The examination was closed.

Deed of Arrangement.

Potts, Frank Harrison, High Street, Newmarket Saint Mary's, veterinary surgeon. Trustee, John W. Carr, High Street, Newmarket Saint Mary's, chemist. Secured creditors, 4,500/. Dated, October 8; filed, October 15. Liabilities unsecured, 1,900/; estimated net assets, 900/. Amongst the creditors are Barron, Harveys & Co., London, 71/., and Mr. J. W. Carr, Newmarket, 35/.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Stone, W. G., and Thornley, W., under the style of Stone & Thornley, Denmark Hill, S.E., and Herne Hill, S.E., medical practitioners.

Weall, G. A., and Rushworth, J. H., under the style of Humphries & Co., Bradford, manufacturing chemists.

New Companies & Company News.

INTERNATIONAL LUBRICATING OIL AND KEROSENE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000/., in 4,000 shares of 1/., each and 5,000 shares of 4s. each. Objects, as indicated by the title. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors; qualification, 100/. Remuneration, 50/., per annum, divisible.

KEEPS (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000/., in 1/., shares. Objects: To acquire, manufacture, sell, deal in and exploit the Diamond Brand Preservations manufactured by the secret process of W. Shepperson, F.C.S., and to carry on the business of dairymen, dealers in preservations, disinfectants, colouring-matter, chemical and other preparations, and proprietary articles, &c. No initial public issue. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office, 53 Moorgate Court, E.C.

W. ALDRIDGE & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000/., in 1/., shares. To adopt an agreement between W. Aldridge and C. H. Reynolds for the sale to the said C. H. Reynolds (for the company) of the business carried on by W. Aldridge at 7-9 Holland Road, Aston Manor, Birmingham, and to carry on the business of soap and varnish manufacturers, chemists, druggists, &c. No initial public issue. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office, 60 Newhall Street, Birmingham.

BRITISH DERMIC FOLDING-BATH CABINET COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000/., in 1/., shares (500 pref.). Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in bath cabinets now carried on by C. Stafford-Noble, as the British Dermic Folding-bath Cabinet Company, at 68 Feuchurch Street, E.C. Minimum cash-subscription 10 per cent. of the shares offered to the public. The first directors are L. E. Newham, C. Stafford-Noble, and F. J. Torode. Office, 23 Basinghall Street, E.C.

COLOGNE SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000/., in 1/., shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and vendors of chemicals, perfumes, and similar articles, &c. The first subscribers are: W. L. V. Smith, 13 Brook Street, S.E., clerk; J. B. Crouch, 14 West Side, London Fields, Dalston, clerk; G. J. Webb, 48 Rattray Road, Brixton, S.W., publisher's assistant; A. Gray, 46 Pomeroy Street, New Cross Road, S.E., clerk; W. C. Gurney, 22 Stanley Road, Islington, N., clerk; A. S. Score, 2 Guildford Road, Clapham, S.W., clerk; and A. Freeman, 119 Hemingford Road, Barnsbury, N., stationer's assistant. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

SPARKLETS (LIMITED).—Capital 500/., in 1/., shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, analysts, exporters, importers, shippers, manufacturers of, and dealers in, metals and substances and things made therefrom, and all other substances and materials which can be used in the manufacture of receivers for (*inter alia*) compressed, liquefied, or other gases, manufacturers of machinery, tools and appliances for closing such receivers, or for closing or stoppering bottles, or for liberating gases or other contents, to acquire and turn to account any patents, and to carry on any business capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above. The first subscribers are: J. H. German, 7 Weltje Road, Hammersmith, W., clerk; E. J. Richardson, 40 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., clerk; C. W. Williams, 55 Greenwood Road, Dalston, clerk; H. S. Church, 137 St. Albans Road, Seven Kings, Essex, clerk; H. F. Brazier, 113 Dynevor Road, Stoke Newington, N., clerk; W. Butler, 40-42 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., gentleman; and E. W. Rising, 12 Herbert Road, Wimbledon, clerk. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

EVANS, SONS, LESCHER & WEBB (LIMITED).—Capital 400,000/., in 50,000 preference shares of 5/., each and 150,000 ordinary shares of 1/., each. Objects: To acquire and carry on the businesses carried on at Liverpool as Evans Sons & Co., and at London as Evans, Lescher & Webb, and to carry on the business of manufacturing-chemists, wholesale druggists, drug-grinders, importers, exporters, manufacturers of pharmaceutical, medicinal and chemical preparations, proprietary articles, medicinal capsules and chemical, surgical, photographic and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are: J. J. Evans, 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, wholesale druggist; E. Evans, jun., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, wholesale druggist; F. H. Lescher, 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C., wholesale druggist; E. A. Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C., wholesale druggist; W. P. Evans, 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, wholesale druggist; J. H. E. Evans, 53 Hanover Street, Liverpool, wholesale druggist; J. N. Evans, 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, wholesale druggist; K. W. E. Evans, 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, wholesale druggist; T. E. Lescher, 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C., wholesale druggist; and H. E. Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C., wholesale druggist. Minimum cash subscription: the whole of the shares offered. The first senior directors are J. J. Evans, E. Evans, jun., F. H. Lescher, E. A. Webb, W. P. Evans, and A. B. Evans. The first junior directors

are J. H. Evans, E. T. Lescher, H. E. Webb, J. N. Evans, and K. W. E. Evans. Qualification of senior directors 5,000 ordinary shares; of junior directors, 100 ordinary shares.

EDINBURGH AND LEITH DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—Resolved October 8: That the company be wound up voluntarily, Mr. J. G. Hastie, 43 York Place, Edinburgh, writer, liquidator.

ANGLO-SICILIAN SULPHUR COMPANY (LIMITED).—The annual meeting of this company was held on October 16 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., when the report (particulars of which were given in our issue of October 11, page 634) was adopted.

MAGOR (LIMITED).—At a meeting of shareholders of this company held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on Monday, Mr. J. W. Barratt, C.A., was appointed liquidator for the purpose of winding up the company. The undertaking was recently sold to Needhams (Limited) for 3,000*l.* in cash and 6,000 6 per cent. preference shares of 1*l.* each in the latter concern. Mr. Barratt was authorised to distribute *pro rata* the preference shares received on the sale.

ELECTROLYTIC ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED).—The report of the directors shows a profit for the year ending August 31 of 6,420*l.*, which, with 1,241*l.* brought forward, makes a disposable balance of 7,662*l.* It is proposed to pay 7 per cent. dividend on the preference shares issued to date, this representing over 14 per cent. on the old cumulative preference, which have hitherto received to dividend, and rank from November, 1899. The sum of 1,241*l.* is carried forward.

CARNOS (LIMITED).—At an extraordinary meeting of shareholders and creditors at the Ship Hotel, Grimsby, on October 13, a resolution was passed in favour of final steps being taken for winding up Carnos (Limited). The liquidator, Mr. Crosby, explained that negotiations with Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York firms for the disposal of the concern had so far been abortive, but if anything occurred winding-up proceedings could be stayed. Last year there was a loss of 600*l.*

A. & F. PEARS (LIMITED).—In submitting a balance-sheet and profit-and-loss account made up to June 30, 1902, the directors state that the net profit for the year ending that date (after carrying 4,711*l.* 9*s.* to depreciation fund), was 48,528*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, to which has been added 2,739*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, carried forward from 1900-1, making a total of 51,267*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* After deducting debenture interest and interim dividends on preference and ordinary shares, amounting to 26,400*l.*, there remains a balance of 24,867*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* Out of this amount the directors recommend the payment of a dividend for the half-year ended June 30, 1902, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, absorbing 6,000*l.*, and the payment of a dividend for the same period, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year. This will absorb 15,000*l.*, and leaves a balance of 3,267*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* The directors state that the trade for the year shows a satisfactory increase, but that the still higher price of raw materials is alone responsible for the reduction of profit as compared with last year. The general meeting will be held on Wednesday, October 29, at 2 P.M., at the Holborn Restaurant.

EVANS, SONS, LESCHER & WEBB (LIMITED).—To the particulars of the registration of this company given above we are able to add that subscriptions will be invited for 50,000 5-per-cent. cumulative preference shares of 5*l.* each, the list opening on October 29 and closing on October 31. The businesses now incorporated were founded in 1828, when Mr. John Evans (of the firm of Stable & Evans) joined Mr. J. S. Lescher in partnership to carry on business in London Wall. In 1833 the firm started a branch in Liverpool, Mr. John Evans managing it, and two years later Mr. Lescher dropped his interest in the Liverpool branch, and Mr. Evans took into partnership, then and later, his sons Thomas Bickerton, John, and Edward; hence the trade-name, "Evans, Sons & Co." The trading-name of the London house was changed when Mr. E. A. Webb, a grandson of Mr. John Evans, joined it as a partner. Mr. Edward Evans, sen., whose connection with the business extends over seven decades, now retires absolutely. Mr. Evans is a pharmaceutical chemist

and has been a member of the Pharmaceutical Society for half a century. He was formerly High Sheriff of Denbighshire, and was the first President of the Liverpool Chemists' Association. Up to the present he has been head of both houses, but has taken no active part in the management for twenty-five years. The new company acquires both businesses, with all the trade-marks, including "Montserrat" lime-juice specialities, the freeholds in London and Liverpool, and the warehouses, &c., thereon—in short, the total assets, 595,508*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, less liabilities at December 31, 1901, 95,508*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* The goodwill and trade-marks are put down at 97,662*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, and the gross amount also includes 40,000*l.* cash. to be provided by this issue, freehold properties (164,350*l.*), stock-in-trade (115,588*l.*), guaranteed cash, bills, and book-debts (168,352*l.*), and trade investments making up the balance. Messrs. Chalmers, Wade & Co., chartered accountants, have examined the books for the last five years, and certify the profits (not deducting interest and income-tax) to range between 30,890*l.* and 47,557*l.* per annum—average 39,024*l.*, or more than double what is required to pay interest on debentures (100,000*l.* at 4 per cent.) and preference shares, leaving 22,524*l.* for directors' fees and dividend on the ordinary stock. The purchase-price to be paid by the company is 410,000*l.*—viz., 295,528*l.* to Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., and 114,471*l.* to Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb. Of the former 112,500*l.* is taken in ordinary shares, and of the latter 37,500*l.* in the same, the rest being in cash. The devolution of the interests in a business of this historic character deserves record. It is as follows:—

The partners and directors are interested as follows: Edward Evans, sen., will receive 48,691*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* payable in cash, he will subscribe for 25,000*l.* mortgage debenture stock, and 15,000*l.* for 3,000 preference shares; J. J. Evans will receive 34,850*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, payable as to 34,320*l.* by the allotment of 34,320 fully-paid ordinary shares, and 530*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* in cash, and he will subscribe 2,000*l.* for 400 preference shares; Edward Evans, jun., will receive 34,820*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, payable as to 34,295*l.* by the allotment of 34,295 fully-paid ordinary shares, and 525*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* in cash; F. H. Lescher will receive 33,755*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, payable as to 12,500*l.* by the allotment of 12,500 fully-paid ordinary shares, and 21,255*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in cash, he will subscribe 23,000*l.* for 4,600 preference shares, and has underwritten 1,000 additional preference shares at a commission of 3*l.* per cent.; E. A. Webb will receive 20,917*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, payable as to 12,500*l.* by the allotment of 12,500 fully-paid ordinary shares, and 8,417*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* in cash, he will subscribe 9,150*l.* for 1,830 preference shares, and has underwritten 700 additional preference shares at a commission of 3*l.* per cent.; W. P. Evans will receive 14,840*l.* 1*s.*, payable as to 14,610*l.* by the allotment of 14,610 fully-paid ordinary shares, and 230*l.* 1*s.* in cash; Alfred Bickerton Evans will receive 10,985*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, payable as to 10,275*l.* by the allotment of 10,275 fully-paid ordinary shares, and 710*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* in cash; James H. E. Evans will receive 1,734*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, payable as to 1,500*l.* by the allotment of 1,500 fully-paid ordinary shares, and 234*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* in cash, and he will subscribe 500*l.* for 100 preference shares; T. E. Lescher will receive 223*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* in cash, he will subscribe 335*l.* for 67 preference shares; and H. E. Webb will receive 459*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* in cash, he will subscribe 525*l.* for 105 preference shares; J. N. Evans will subscribe 350*l.* for 70 preference shares, and K. W. E. Evans will subscribe 250*l.* for 50 preference shares. T. E. Lescher, H. E. Webb, J. N. Evans, and K. W. E. Evans will each purchase at par, from his father, 100 ordinary shares.

These gentlemen are, as stated above, the first senior and junior directors. We note that a management trust is to be created, with 35,000*l.* ordinary shares, the income of which is to be divisible between Messrs. J. J. Evans, E. Evans, jun., W. B. Evans, and A. B. Evans in stated proportions, each of whom contributes, under partnership agreement, to an annuity to Mr. Edward Evans, sen. The articles of association provide that ordinary shares cannot be transferred without the consent of the board, and there are provisions to ensure that the ordinary shares of a deceased or retiring director should be bought by the survivors, thus perpetuating the family succession. The partners are largely interested in the shares of the company, and their income practically depends upon the continued success of the business. It is interesting to note that Mr. Worthington Evans (whose firm, Messrs. Worthington Evans, Bird & Co., Nicholas Lane, E.C., are acting as legal sponsors to the company) is a grandson of Mr. John Evans, founder of the firm, and the prospectus which he has indited has an air about it of familiarity with the business which is uncommon in such large conversions as this.

Drug-trade Appeal Fund.

A MEETING of the subscribers to this fund was held on October 22 at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, on the motion of Mr. W. H. Fassett, being voted to the chair. Amongst those present were Messrs. C. B. Allen, Walter Hills, A. C. Wootton, W. Warren, Lionel Newbery, G. P. Pond, J. Butterworth, R. Feaver Clarke, G. M. Stevenson, W. R. Dodd, and H. C. H. Oliver.

The Chairman reported that the committee appointed at the first meeting had met and adopted the circular which had been sent out to chemists' associations and leading manufacturers throughout the country, with the result that, so far, a further sum of 195*l.* 19*s.* had been added to the previous sum subscribed. The following rules were then put forward for adoption:—

The Fund shall be called "The Drug-trade Appeal Fund."

The fund shall be vested in seven Trustees, to be elected annually by the subscribers.

The fund may be used by the trustees at their absolute discretion for defraying the expenses of contesting appeals in the superior courts of the United Kingdom in any case where an offence against an Act of Parliament is alleged and in which a question is involved which in the opinion of the Trustees is of general importance to the trade.

The fund shall not be used to contest cases in courts of first instance nor for civil proceedings other than actions for penalties.

A meeting of the subscribers shall be held in the month of May of each year, at which meeting the Trustees' report and audited accounts shall be submitted and the Trustees elected for the ensuing year. Other meetings of the subscribers shall be held if, when, and where the Trustees think fit.

The fund shall be invested or banked in the names of the Trustees or of the Fund in such manner as the Trustees may think fit.

Any casual vacancy in the number of Trustees may be filled up by the election by the Trustees of any person whom they may consider suitable.

Each rule was read separately and all were passed unanimously.

TRUSTEES.

The Chairman then proposed that Messrs. Walter Hills, W. H. Fassett, A. C. Wootton, Thomas Tyrer, G. T. W. News-Holme, Charles Umney, and W. S. Glyn-Jones be appointed Trustees of the Fund. This was seconded, and likewise unanimously agreed to, Mr. Wellcome to act as Treasurer and Mr. Glyn-Jones as Secretary in the meantime.

The additional list of subscribers was then read by Mr. Glyn-Jones, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Jesse Boot, Nottingham ...	100	0	0	H. Silverlock, Blackfriars ...	2	2	0
J. Timpson & Co., Golden Lane, E.C.	21	0	0	Knowles & Phillips, Minorities, E. ...	2	2	0
Goodhall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds ...	20	0	0	Glasgow & West of Scotland Chemists' Trade Association	2	2	0
Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, E.C. ...	15	15	0	W. F. Mawer, Kensington, S.E. ...	1	1	0
J. Woolley, Sons & Co. (Limited), Manchester ...	10	0	0	T. Nicholls, S. Hackney ...	1	1	0
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. (Limited), Holloway ...	5	5	0	G. E. Marfitt, Leicester ...	1	1	0
Halifax Chemists' Association ...	4	5	0	J. T. Birkbeck, Lincoln ...	1	1	0
Ford, Shapland & Co., Great Turnstile, W.C. ...	3	3	0	G. S. Dunn, Deal ...	0	10	6
Huddersfield Chemists' Association ...	2	3	0	R. W. Houfe, Windsor ...	0	10	6
E. Cook & Co. (Limited), Bow, E.	2	2	0	W. Coupe, Shobury-ness ...	0	5	0
				J. H. Jessop, Oxford	0	5	0
				A. W. Bromley, Hampstead ...	0	5	0
					195	19	0

In reply to a query, Mr. Glyn-Jones stated that the total amount subscribed was now 803*l.* Mr. Fassett wanted to know what steps were being taken to get further subscriptions, and if the trustees were expected to look after further money-getting. Mr. Glyn-Jones outlined what had been done and what the various Chemists' Associations are doing.

MR. BOOT'S CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Stevenson (Ealing) wished to know whether Mr. Boot's subscription had been accepted. Mr. Glyn-Jones said it had been accepted conditionally. Mr. Stevenson thought it a pity they should accept money from a man who had done more harm to pharmacy than any other person in the country. He imagined that chemists were quite able to fight their own battles without accepting help from their worst enemy, and he was afraid if the donation were accepted it would look as if he received the recognition of the trade, and he would make use of that recognition for his own purposes afterwards.

Mr. Knight also objected vigorously to the acceptance of the donation, and

Mr. Glyn-Jones thought it would be extremely invidious to single out any one man as unworthy of subscribing, seeing the subscription was never intended to be confined to registered chemists. Anyone could subscribe, but only those connected with the drug-trade had been asked to do so.

Mr. Oliver said if the question of who were to be subscribers and who not was narrowed down, it would bring a great deal of trouble and reduce the subscription-list considerably. He took it that there were many others besides Mr. Boot who would have to be barred, and there were many of the smaller patent-vendors to whom the Stamp Act prosecutions were of much interest who subscribe in order to get the benefit of the fund. He felt sure that any case that came before the Trustees would be dealt with in an honourable manner whether the applicant were Jesse Boot, a little patent-medicine vendor, or a West-end chemist.

Mr. Pond argued that as Mr. Boot would get the full benefit of the work of the Fund whether he paid for it or not, it would be ridiculous to refuse his subscription.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said that instead of arguing out the question round the head of one person it ought to be settled regarding a class of subscribers who, according to some contentions, were as objectionable as Mr. Boot. Having read out a list of the subscribers, emphasising those regarded as cutters, he proceeded to contend that if the arguments of Messrs. Stevenson and Knight were accepted, they would have to decide whether all limited companies or unqualified chemists, or what not, were to be debarred from subscribing. The appeal was made open to all expressly because it was felt that it was unfair to ask the individual chemist to fight out trade matters in the High Court.

Mr. Stevenson was still unconvinced, but his opinions were not backed up to any extent.

The Chairman, speaking for the wholesale and manufacturing trade, said he was convinced that their subscriptions were sent to help the retail chemists and druggists. He thought they could not with consistence (considering the spirit in which the Fund was started), set up a rule to exclude Mr. Boot, or any other persons interested in the questions to be fought out, from subscribing. In his opinion they should take money from grocers, who sometimes sell such things as sweet nitre, or anyone else dealing in drugs.

Mr. Warren said if Mr. Boot had proposed to come and help them in the professional part of their work, they would have been justified in objecting, but in connection with a trading matter of general interest Mr. Boot had a right to subscribe.

Ultimately Mr. Fassett formally moved that all subscriptions that are offered to the Fund be accepted. Mr. Pond seconded, and the motion was carried *nem. con.*

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

BRITISH HONDURAS VANILLA.—In a Colonial Office report on the agricultural resources of British Honduras it is stated vanilla grows so luxuriantly that frequently when riding along the roads through the forests the rider has to lop off the overhanging vines with his machette in order to secure free passage. There seems good reason to believe that a lucrative industry could be established in the production of the pod if attention were paid to the matter. Another natural product of the forest at present almost entirely wasted is the cohune-nut, which yields the finest oil for table and other purposes, while the refuse might be suitable for food for stock. Immense quantities at present go to waste.

Trade Notes.

THE VINOLIA COMPANY (LIMITED) offer Christmas goods to our readers this week at a special discount. Particulars are given in our advertisement pages.

"WHITE HEATHER" took a gold medal at the Midlothian Industrial Exhibition held in Edinburgh last week. It is the perfume made by the Scottish Drug Depot (Limited), of Edinburgh.

EXT. NUCIS VOM. LIQ., free from fat, is made by Messrs. Geo. Curling, Wyman & Co. Its advantage is that it mixes with the menstruum for tr. nucis vom. to form a perfectly clear tincture without filtration. Nor does the tincture become cloudy or deposit with changes of temperature.

LIQUOR VIOLE (RAIMES).—Messrs. Raimes & Co., Micklegate House, York, have acquired from Mr. Hugh Gill, late of Guernsey, the recipe, goodwill, and all his rights in connection with the liquor violæ business, which has been successfully carried on by him for over forty years. They send us a sample of this season's liquor, which is exquisite in aroma and rich in colour.

ROYAL PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON.—On Saturday, October 25, King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra are to make a journey through London, and a bank-holiday has been declared. Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, Potter & Clarke, Oppenheimer, Sons & Co. (Limited), and T. & H. Smith & Co. have told us that they are closing, and our inquiries show that this is the rule generally with wholesale firms. Our own office at 42 Cannon Street, E.C., will be closed.

THE FIRST ISSUE of the new shilling monthly magazine for business men, entitled the *Magazine of Commerce*, is good in style and matter. Among the special articles the first place is given to Mr. J. H. Yoxall, M.P., who makes a vigorous onslaught on the "F.O." and the "Consular Service," the gist of it being that the latter is nothing more than an elaborate sham. This is followed by illustrated articles on Lloyd's, by J. E. Woolacott, the "Lombard Street Signs," by E. E. Beare, and others.

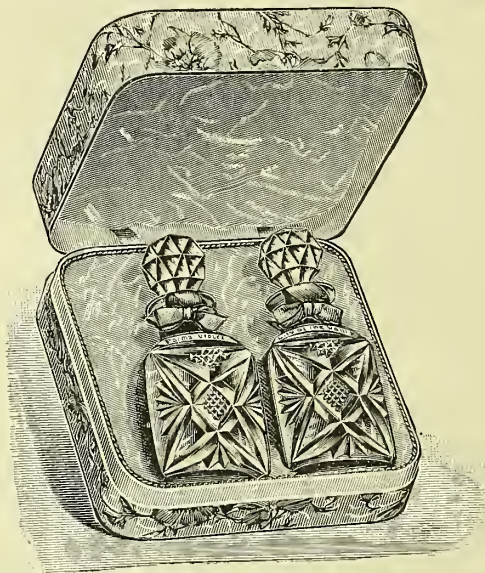
MR. ALFRED SALINGER has arrived in Cape Town on a journey which will extend throughout South Africa, in the sole interests of the Vinolia Company (Limited). His last visit was not of such a peaceful nature, as he went out during the war with the C.I.V., and while he was out there he sent many interesting letters to the *C. & D.*, giving his experience of the campaign. Mr. Salinger has already travelled over a considerable part of the world for his firm, and South America and the United States are quite familiar to him.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.—From Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited), Plough Court, Lombard Street, E.C., we have received a variety of soaps and perfumes in fancy boxes particularly adapted for the best class of Christmas trade. The soap is of excellent quality and well perfumed, and each cake is wrapped in an artistic lithographed label. The tablets again are packed in boxes prettily ornamented. The



Wedgwood and Lily series take our fancy, but it is only fair to say that each box of the series has a distinct design, and is the acme of good taste. Boxed perfume, another favourite form of present, is offered in good assortment. An

enamelled dome-topped box of pale-blue Wedgwood design, lined with pink or light-blue satin, and holding a cut-glass bottle of choice perfume is an acquisition which most ladies who see it will hanker after, and some may not be content till they have also acquired a casket covered with a floral design on a lustre basis, and containing two bottles of



perfume. If we were taking our lady friends out shopping we would feel inclined to avoid the temptations of a pharmacy where such fascinating perfumes were displayed, which is another way of saying that the style makes these goods irresistible.

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received, through the Foreign Office, from H.M. Consul-General at Christiania, a notification to the effect that tenders, in sealed envelopes marked "Forbrugssager, 1903," for the supply of the necessary quantity, for the working of the State railways, of sweet oil, lamp-oil, mineral oil, linseed oil, whale oil, tallow, cotton-waste, hemp-yarn, soft soap, and stearine lights, amongst other articles, will be received at the Management's office, Christiania, up to 3 P.M. on November 11. Apart from the usual Customs duties, a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. is given to native manufactures.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Correspondent.)

HOURS OF SHOP-ASSISTANTS.

Although there is little or no possibility of opportunity for debate on the subject occurring during the autumn sittings, Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Jacoby have given notice of motions on the early closing of shops. The motion standing in the name of Sir Charles Dilke sets out that the unnecessarily long hours of labour in shops are injurious to the health and well-being of all concerned, and that it is desirable that borough and district councils should be authorised to obtain provisional orders making such regulations in respect to the closing of shops and the limitation of the hours of labour of shop-workers as may seem to them to be necessary for the areas under their jurisdiction—thus effectively carrying out the recommendation of the Select Committee on Early Closing of Shops in 1901. Mr. Jacoby merely asserts that it is the duty of the Government to prepare, with a view to its introduction next Session, legislation on the whole subject. It is not improbable that the hint will have to be taken up by some private members. The matter is not one which the Government is likely to touch.

AN IMPORTANT BILL PROMISED.

The new Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Ritchie) has prepared a Bill to carry out the recommendations of the

Select Committee reducing the interest from May 20 next in the case of trustee banks, and from July 1 next in the case of Post Office banks. It will be introduced forthwith, in the hope that it may pass unopposed. Otherwise it must be reintroduced early next Session, with the view to passing it by the dates named, in which case the notice to depositors will be much shorter. Further postponement of the reduction in the rate of interest would involve a heavy charge on the taxpayers.

CEYLON AND OPIUM.

Mr. Caine was corrected in a question which he put to Mr. Chamberlain on Monday. The hon. member had asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that the importation of opium into Ceylon last year was 21,005 lbs., in 1895 12,827 lbs., in 1880 10,116 lbs., while in 1870 it was only 2,499 lbs., thus increasing over eightfold in thirty years; and whether he would order an inquiry into the causes of this increase, with a view to its abatement. Mr. Chamberlain said the figures quoted appeared to be correct, except for the year 1870, when the imports amounted to 12,449 lbs., and not 2,499 lbs. He promised to ask the Governor of Ceylon to make inquiry into the causes of any increase.

THE BRUSSELS SUGAR CONVENTION.

I understand that when Mr. Balfour asks the House of Commons to agree to the ratification of the Brussels Sugar Convention strong opposition will be raised in the interest of the industries which largely use the raw product. The attitude which will be taken will be somewhat similar to that adopted at the meeting of confectioners and others concerned in Cannon Street Hotel on Tuesday. It will be argued that while the Convention will be of very small benefit to the West Indies, the gravest injury will be inflicted upon the industries which have been built up in this country as a consequence of an abundant importation of cheap sugar, and that it is no business of ours to interfere with the fiscal arrangements on the Continent, which enable us to obtain the product cheaply and plentifully.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT.

Unexpectedly the President of the Board of Trade obtained the third reading of his Bill to amend the Patent Law on Tuesday night. The Bill will now go to the House of Lords. The only amendment of much importance which was made was the insertion of a provision bringing the legislation into operation as soon as the Royal Assent is received, instead of on January 1 next. Mr. Cawley, the Liberal member for the Prestwich Division of Lancashire, endeavoured to procure the insertion of another amendment, but failed. He proposed that the Board of Trade should have the power of either dismissing or allowing a petition or referring it to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and he further proposed that "When the Board of Trade allows a petition, it may order the patentee to grant licences, or may revoke the patent, in the same manner and on the same conditions as the Judicial Committee is hereinafter empowered to make such order or to revoke a patent. Any decision or order of the Board of Trade under this sub-section, other than an order referring a petition, shall be subject to appeal to the Judicial Committee, who shall have full power to confirm, alter, or reverse the same. When a petition is referred, or taken on appeal to the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade shall make a report to the Judicial Committee setting forth such particulars as it shall think fit, and the same shall be forthwith communicated to all parties interested." He asked for this change in the interest of the small manufacturers, of whom he had several in his constituency. And in this connection he repeated the tale of woe which was told to the Grand Committee earlier in the Session, of how the aniline-colour trade has been captured by Germany. Nineteenths of that trade is done on the Continent, particularly in Germany, and he considered it rather humiliating that we should allow such a state of things in an industry which ought to be British, as we were the greatest importers of the raw material and the greatest consumers of the finished products. Until some measure of protection such as he proposed was given to the small manufacturers, he believed that the foreigner would continue to snap up British patents, and then refuse to grant licences to work them in this country. Although this was greeted with much applause, the amendment was negatived without a division, chiefly owing to the

statement of the President of the Board of Trade that in practice the Bill as it stood would do all that was needed, and that the amendment would mean useless expense.

Business Changes.

MR. C. R. FAIRMAN, chemist and druggist, has opened a new pharmacy at 11 Manor Park Parade, Lee, S.E.

MR. WILLIAM WATT, chemist and druggist, has opened an up-to-date pharmacy at 44 Three Colt Street, Limehouse, E.

MR. L. HUGHES has opened a business under the style of the "Klondyke Pharmacy" at 88 Bollo Bridge Road, South Acton, W.

MR. H. R. BLOTT, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of the late Mr. E. Boulton, Market Place, North-leach, Glos.

MR. A. E. DEED, chemist and druggist, has bought the business formerly carried on by Mr. A. Barrass at 41 London Street, Reading.

THE business of the late Mr. T. H. King, at Amersham, Bucks, will now be carried on by his son, Mr. E. Thomas King, chemist and druggist.

MR. J. RICKETTS, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business formerly carried on by the late Mr. J. Slater, at 12 Sadler Street, Wells, Somerset.

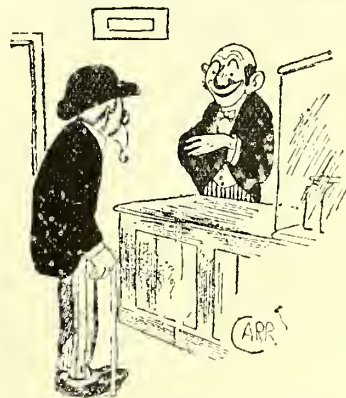
MESSRS. WHITFIELD & PIDD have opened a new branch at Flixton, near Manchester. The whole of the shop-fittings and shield-recess stock-bottles have been supplied by Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

MR. H. T. CHETTLIE, chemist and druggist, formerly manager of Mr. J. J. Shawyer's branch at Highworth, near Swindon, has acquired Mr. H. C. Broad's business at 4 Old Church Road, Clevedon, Somerset. (Corrected announcement.)

MR. WILLIAM BROWN, chemist and druggist, formerly with Messrs. Savory & Moore, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, W., has acquired the old-established business lately carried on by Messrs. Parker & Co. at 1 King's College Road, South Hampstead, N.W.

MR. ALFRED EDWIN HORRELL, chemist and druggist, has retired from the firm of Messrs. Horrell & Goff, chemists, 34 and 36 High Street, Dartford, and 44 High Street, Erith. The business will henceforth be carried on solely by Mr. Walter Edward Goff, pharmaceutical chemist.

IN consequence of a dissolution of partnership the business of Messrs. Humphries & Co., manufacturing chemists, of 24 and 26 Adolphus Street, Bradford, will in future be carried on by Mr. John Henry Rushworth alone. His former partner, Mr. George Alexander Weall, will carry on business on his own account at 7 Guy's Cliffe, Undercliffe, Bradford.



FRIEND: "What do you do when you get a prescription that you can't read?"

DRUGGIST: "Guess at it. I'm just as good a guesser as the average doctor, anyway."—*New York Journal.*



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

The Register of Chemists and Druggists.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space for a few words in reference to a letter headed "The Register of Chemists and Druggists," which appeared in your last issue? Your correspondent asks, "What are the duties appertaining to the registrarship of the Pharmaceutical Society?" and, as is not unusual in such cases, he proceeds to construct an answer to his own inquiry. As a consequence of that process, an entirely wrong impression is conveyed by him as to the relations between the Registrar and registered persons, and an utterly mistaken conception is engendered of the obligations of chemists themselves in respect to statutory registration.

My duties as Registrar are defined by statute, but I endeavour to take a broad view of what should be done, and do not confine myself to carrying out the mere letter of the law. A considerable sum of money is expended, and much labour is undertaken by myself, my staff, and the divisional Secretaries, in endeavouring to galvanise registered persons into taking some interest in the value of their official registration. It will be obvious that I cannot make alterations in the register without some authority from the persons whom such alterations affect, and I not only record those instructions when they reach me, but am constantly engaged in trying to induce the persons affected to send me the information necessary for the protection of their own interests! The statutory powers which I have for demanding the information necessary to keep an absolutely correct register are very limited, but I think my last annual report, printed in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* and in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of February 15 last, may convince "Junior" that the Registrar does not sit down and wait for changes to report themselves. I hope he will do me the justice to believe that I am fully alive to the importance attaching to a thorough fulfilment of the duties of my office.

I am obliged to your correspondent for asking questions, for it indicates interest in the subject which, I hope, will extend; but may I, in turn, put one or two queries with a view to crystallising the position?

I. The entry on the official register being the only legal proof of a chemist's professional status, why is it that so many chemists and druggists are habitually indifferent concerning their registration? In fact, what is the cause of that profound disregard of personal interests which makes them unwilling to ascertain, even once a year, whether their names and addresses are correctly registered?

II. Why is it that registered persons possessing valuable local information bearing upon the administration of the Pharmacy Acts, such as "Junior" apparently possesses, do not communicate such information to the person appointed to deal with it—viz., the Registrar?

III. Why is the Registrar supposed to be "clairvoyant" any more than the average run of mankind; and why should he be presumed to know all the business changes, deaths, and infringements in Great Britain before he is informed of them?

I think that if chemists and druggists could be induced to realise the paramount importance of their registration, they would see to it that the Registrar should have no difficulty in keeping and maintaining a correct register.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

RICHARD BREMIDGE,
17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., October 21. Registrar.

The Halifax Experiment.

SIR,—I should like to thank "Xrayser" for his kind appreciation of our efforts, and to clear up the doubt as to

the actual *modus operandi* of our scheme I may say that we do not intend to run a line of specially invented proprietaries, but to recommend, through the pamphlet, the use of castor oil, Turkey rhubarb, and the like, and to sing the praises of these simple and excellent remedies. This, we hope, will diminish the tendency (of the less educated classes, at any rate) to fly to some quack remedy for relief on the approach of any slight ailment. We do not anticipate any serious jealousy from medical men. We certainly shall give no more cause for jealousy than any advertiser who recommends any medicine. Our most serious difficulty is to steer clear of the Inland Revenue. We may do so by confining our recommendations to entire drugs; other means have also been suggested. My principal reason for writing is to invite criticism and advice on this particular matter from anyone who is competent and disposed to offer it. To confine ourselves to entire drugs would, of course, restrict our operations and diminish their usefulness. That the mere fact of having the members' names and addresses printed on the back of the book would render any member liable to proceedings on account of the sale of any compound preparation mentioned in the book seems open to doubt. There is no doubt that the "mercenary spirit" mentioned by "Xrayser" is by far the best excipient to bind together associations of chemists. Let those who doubt this try it. In all probability a liberal application of "spt. mercenarii" would revive many defunct or dormant associations.

Yours faithfully,

W. R. BLACK,

Halifax, October 20.

Hon. Sec. H. and D.C.A.

Irish Drug-standards.

SIR,—The action of the Irish Local Government Board, in publishing suggested standards for pharmacopoeial preparations, is a decided advance towards uniformity, and might well be imitated by public bodies on this side of the Channel. I have found the figures particularly interesting, as many of them agree to a fractional part with those published in the last edition of my "Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia." The following standards seem to require explanation:—

Liquid Extract of Belladonna.—The sp. gr. is given as 0.892 to 0.905. Seeing that this extract must necessarily vary in its physical characters, in accordance with the variation in alkaloidal strength of the roots used in preparing it, the range does not seem to be adequate. Genuine samples have been found to have a sp. gr. even lower than 0.892, whilst others have a gravity nearer 1.0.

Compound Tincture of Camphor.—The Local Government Board gives as the minimum percentage of total solids allowable 0.33, whereas genuine samples sometimes fall below this limit.

As a general rule the suggested standards, if they err at all, do so on the side of mercy, and this is particularly noticeable in the case of compound tincture of benzoin, the minimum of total solids for which is given as 16.5 per cent.—a standard which very few chemists outside Somerset House would consider characteristic of a genuine preparation. Strangely enough, in this case a maximum figure is also given—viz., 19 per cent. Theoretically, the total solids should reach 21 per cent., and the examination of a number of commercial samples has given me an average of 19.2 per cent.

Yours faithfully,

Exeter, October 20.

H. WIPPELL GADD.

Asarabacca.

SIR,—From an old medical dictionary which I possess, date 1807, I have condensed the following particulars respecting the above:—

Asarum (from the Greek α , negative, and $\sigma\alpha\iota\omega$, to adorn; because it was not admitted into the ancient coronal wreaths), the herb asarabacca, *Asarum europæum*, Linn. Of this genus there are three species, (1) *europæum*, (2) *canadense*, (3) *virginicum*. The first species grows naturally in some parts of England. The two latter species have no remarkable properties, but the former has been applied to medicinal uses. The dried roots of this plant have been generally brought from the Levant, those of our own growth being supposed weaker in their qualities. Both roots and leaves have a nauseous, bitter, acrimous, hot taste; their smell is strong and not very disagreeable. Given in substance from half a drachm to a drachm, they evacuate powerfully both upward and downwards. The tincture acts similarly; the

extract from the tincture acts only by vomit, and with great mildness. An infusion in water proves cathartic, rarely emetic, and aqueous decoctions by long boiling, and the watery extract, have no purgative or emetic quality, but prove notable diaphoretics, diuretics, and emenagogues. The principal use of the plant is a stermutatory. The root is, perhaps, the strongest of all errhines, white hellebore not excepted. Snuffed up the nose in the quantity of a grain or two, it occasions a large evacuation of mucus, and raises a plentiful spitting. The leaves are milder, and four or five grains may be used. Geoffrey relates that after snuffing a dose at night, he has frequently observed the discharge from the nose to continue as long as three days together; and he has known a paralysis of the mouth and tongue cured by one dose. He recommends this medicine in stubborn disorders of the head arising from a defective secretion, in palsies, and in soporific diseases. The only official preparation of this plant is the pulv. asar. comp., Edin., London, Dub.

Yours truly,
Holme View, Burnley, October 21. U. A. COATES.

A Manifesto.

SIR,—The action of the Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society of Great Britain in altering its rules has been partly caused by the official decisions of the Pharmaceutical Society to continue to permit unqualified persons to assume the titles of those who are qualified. By these decisions the future progress, as well as the commercial advancement, of the best interests of pharmacy are thrown upon the shoulders of managers and qualified assistants. They are resolved to do the duty which thus far the Pharmaceutical Society shirks. We therefore look confidently for the support of every qualified man, whether in business for himself or not, to support us by becoming active or passive members in carrying out our chief object. From the very commencement this young organisation has aimed at the overthrow of "store" trading being carried on by unqualified persons as company-pharmacists. We can stand it no longer. The Pharmaceutical Society has increased its examination-fee from three guineas to ten guineas, and has not protected the holders of its diplomas from this assumption of its titles, nor protected the trade interests properly of the qualified men throughout the United Kingdom. We will see therefore what we can do. For success we expect every qualified man to join and help us, at first to defend the title, then to increase our incomes. Every man in the service of our common foe—the unqualified companies—is now reminded of his duty to himself and the craft. The majority have already signified willingness to co-operate in the movement which will have such far-reaching effects. Their period of white slavery is almost ended, and would never have begun had the Pharmaceutical Society even sought to make it an unprofessional act for any of its own members to enter into such service. The time is ripe for action. We are determined to do our duty. Every member of Parliament will be made quite familiar with the anomaly in the present Pharmacy Acts, and the internal management of those unjust commercial pharmaceutical corporations will be so disorganised by the coming revolution that they will welcome peace at any price. That price is the amendment of the existing anomalous state of pharmacy. The gauntlet has been thrown down. It is accepted. We urge you to join us in the fight for right.

October 20. C. E. PICKERING, President.

[See note on page 705.]

Kodak, the Trade, and the Public.

We have received from the *Photographic Trade Association*, 89 Farringdon Street, E.C., a circular letter, in which the history of the Kodak restriction agreement is told. It is too lengthy to give in full in these columns, but the gist of it is that the pressure brought upon retailers to refuse to supply all other roll-film apparatus than that sold by Kodak (Limited) is very difficult to resist, and it is in order to put a stop to such a state of affairs that the Photographic Trade Association have decided to appeal to the public to assist in defeating the evident aim of Kodak (Limited) to secure a monopoly for an American company for American-made goods to the exclusion of everything British. If the public insisted on having the particular made of roll film or roll-film apparatus they desired, the attempt at monopoly would be frustrated. The next point considered is the tendency of the policy of monopoly and restriction which

aborts invention and quality improvement. Kodak (Limited) have done much in the past for the photographic public, but they have, the circular states, fully reaped the reward by making every possible use of the patent laws. In addition to this it is asserted that the attempt to restrict trading will not be confined to roll-film cameras and roll films. In America the Kodak Trust control the bulk of the photographic trade with the exception of plates and chemicals, and quite recently they have acquired an interest in the manufacture of plates, the object of which it is not difficult to guess. The logical outcome of the position is that if the public allow themselves to be dictated to by Kodak (Limited) in the matter of roll-film cameras and roll films, before long the only free articles left may be chemicals. The Photographic Trade Association includes several hundred photographic dealers, wholesalers, and manufacturers in Great Britain, and its objects are the prevention of any monopoly, giving a fair field and no favour, and free trade for all. Its Council consists of the following gentlemen:—

W. M. Ashman (Bath), A. H. Baird (Edinburgh), M. Ballantine (J. Lizars), Geo. R. Barclay (Barclay & Sons, Limited), C. Beck (R. & J. Beck, Limited), F. Bishop (Marion & Co., Limited), G. M. Bishop (Marion & Co., Limited), Arthur C. Brookes (Editor *Photographic Dealer*), W. F. Butcher (Butcher & Sons), J. Christie (Sheffield), M. W. Duncombe (Bristol), J. J. Elliott (Elliott & Sons, Limited), G. Frost (Alton), R. Green (City Sale and Exchange), J. Henderson (Aberdeen), Geo. Houghton (Geo. Houghton & Son), E. W. Houghton (Houghton & Son), F. K. Hurman (Newcastle-on-Tyne), L. M. Isaacs (J. Levi & Co.), I. Joseph (Chas. Tyler & England Brothers, Limited), F. V. A. Lloyd (Liverpool), D. A. Lowthome (London), J. Lillie Mitchell (London Stereoscopic Company, Limited), H. F. Purser (Busch Camera Company), A. S. Spratt (Spratt Brothers), C. Tyler (Tyler & England Brothers, Limited), C. H. Watson (Watson & Sons), J. B. B. Wellington (Wellington & Ward), Jesse Williams (Cardiff), J. Brooke Wilkinson, Secretary.

The circular concludes thus: "The history of photography shows that its steady advance has been due to the survival of the fittest of all the inventions and processes that have from time to time been introduced. Without a free and open market new methods cannot be put on their trial. It was not always those that promised best that have proved most successful. Actual trial is the only means of testing a new process, and it may safely be asserted that had any large monopoly existed in times past many of the valuable inventions and processes now in use could never have been tried. The ultimate decision rests with the photographic public. British manufacturers have no desire to exclude goods of any make, whether British or foreign, from competition. They ask for nothing but a free and open market, and they have a right to expect the support of their countrymen in their British opposition to an American monopoly."

The Irish Pharmaceutical Council.

Two Roman Catholic members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland write disclaiming sympathy with Dr. McWalter in his remarks at the annual meeting of the Society. Both "sincerely hope that all members in future elections will endeavour to return the best business men apart from a religious or political consideration."

Dispensing Notes.

For Dandruff. (70/48.)

SIR,—The mixture of spt. vini meth. and sapo. mollis, B.P., is used for dandruff. The usual proportions are 1 of soap to 4 of spirit. It is rubbed in the hair and allowed to dry on for about twenty minutes, and then washed off with plenty of hot water. I have been asked for the soap as "methylated-spirit soap" and "methylated soap."

Yours,
Manchester. G. MILLIGAN.

Ext. Filicis Liq.

SIR,—Ext. filicis liq. is usually dispensed suspended with mucilage of acacia, a viscous product resulting. This procedure necessitates the use of a pestle and mortar; a certain

waste of substance and of time; also in large dispensing-establishments where "a stock" is often kept there is a liability of the extract to deteriorate. The following method overcomes the above-mentioned drawbacks. For every drachm of extract use 10 minims of tincture of senega, the *modus operandi* being to measure the tincture; add water up to a volume equal to that of the extract, pour on the latter into the mixture, transfer to a bottle and shake well; then make up with water (or other menstruum) to the required quantity.

London.

HENRY CARTER.

[The emulsion is good, but the method is not new. Mr. Henry Collier recommended it many years ago. See "The Art of Dispensing" (6th edition), page 320.]

An Ambiguous Prescription.

SIR,—I shall be obliged if you can tell me how the following prescription should be dispensed. Yours truly,

WONDER. (100/36.)

Iodoformi in 1-1,000

Hydrargyri perchlor. to form a paste 3j.

Signe: Apply each morning on surgeons' lint.

[Dispense as follows:—

Iodoform. ... 3j.
Liq. hydrarg. perchlor. (1-1,000) ... q.s. to form a paste.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

81/59. *Chemists*.—The Shaving-cream is crème d'amande, and, although there are formulas for it in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," we do not recommend you to make it. It requires considerable practice to turn out a good article.

74/51. *H. L.*—Liquid Blacking for boots and shoes.—This is made from a formula such as this:—

Shellac	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Borax	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Water	...	...	...	...	3xx.

Boil till dissolved, filter, and add—

Curd soap	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Glycerin	...	...	...	...	5ss.
Best aniline-black	...	...	...	...	5iss.
Proof spirit	...	...	...	...	3ij.

Mix.

70/52. *J. W.*—Glazing Photographs.—The burnisher-method is only adapted for albumenised-paper prints, but you cannot get such a high glaze as is obtained by squeegeeing gelatino-chloride paper-prints. Has your burnisher a bar that can be heated? The soap-treatment of the surface is to prevent sticking; it does not influence the glaze much.

89/30. *Stains*.—We do not know "Palmer's Green" (except as a London suburb), but there is no difficulty in making a Green Stain for marquerie by dissolving spirit-soluble malachite green (an aniline-dye) in spirit. Such a stain answers capitally, and, to a lesser extent, so does an aqueous solution of ordinary malachite green.

67/61. *Acid. Sulph.*—The Hair-wash contains a little acetum cantharidis, and is perfumed with jockey club and eau-de-Cologne. Filter bright.

82/10. *Subscriber*.—(1) We suggest that you do the experimenting that is necessary for removing the dye from the piece of rag. Try hydrochloric acid, spirit, and chlorinated lime. (2) Dry-soap Powder:—

Powdered coconut-oil soap	...	6 lbs.
Carbonate of soda	...	2 lbs.
Pearl ash	...	1 lb.
Sulphate of soda	...	1 lb.

61/13. *F. W. W.*—Simply write to the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., and tell him your new address.

86/39. *J. & S.*—We have no exact information as to the Dose of Malic Acid, but as the acid is widely distributed in nature, one of the most familiar examples being sour apples, we should put the dose as 5 gr. to 10 gr. Malic acid is deliquescent, and would best be administered in the form of a syrup.

82/65. *Judex*.—Worm-powders for Pigs.—These should contain from $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. to 1 dr. of powdered areca-nut. The dose is to be given in milk after twenty-four hours' fasting, and followed by a draught of—

Syr. rhamni	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Ol. ricini	...	...	...	...	3ss.

Another formula is—

Sulph. sublim.	...	...	...	...	3j.
Sodii chlor.	...	...	...	...	3j.
Ferri sulph.	...	...	...	...	gr. xv.

A powder to be given once a day for a fortnight.

58/1. *C. L. & Co.*—Weed-killer.—This consists of light tar oil, very similar in properties to paraffin oil.

67/73. *A. M.*—(1) The "powder used for painting-purposes" is a Distemper-powder, a formula for which is given in the *C. & D.* for October 26, 1901, page 705. (2) The Printers'-roller Composition is made of glue and glycerin, but is of no use for any other purpose than that it has been devised for.

82/41. *A. B.*—The Hair-dye is a solution of either amidol or para-phenylenediamine in proof spirit ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 pint), with a small proportion of boric acid.

74/35. *G. H. H.*—The fluxes used for soldering or welding copper are sal ammoniac and chloride of zinc. Are you referring to a special preparation?

70/28. *S. A. F.*—A small quantity of ionone will best give a violet perfume to a saponaceous shampoo-powder.

95/35. *F. M. A.*—If you replace the honey in the cough-mixture formula by glycerin, the preparation will not ferment. This modification will not be noticeable on account of the presence of the black-currant syrup.

93/36. *J. S.*—Gold Ink.—This is made by suspending bronze-powder in weak mucilage, preserved with a little spirit. chloroformi. We have not the exact proportions of the ingredients. The gold ink used in old manuscripts was prepared by grinding gold-leaf with gum solution.

68/41. *Revo.*—(1) Inodorous Disinfectants.—Strong solution of zinc chloride (Burnett's fluid), chloralum (about 2 lbs. of aluminium chloride to a gallon of water), and permanganate of potash solution. These are comparatively non-poisonous, but the L.G.B. disinfectant—

Corrosive sublimate	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Hydrochloric acid	...	...	...	...	3j.
Aniline blue	...	...	...	...	gr. v.
Water	...	...	...	...	Cong. iij.

—is, perhaps, the most efficacious of inodorous disinfectants. (2) The decoction is the best preparation of mullein, as boiling extracts the mucilage. It would be a good cough-mixture basis, but the quantity in each dose of the cough-mixture would have scarcely any medicinal effect.

120/1. *Northport*.—Ralph Lane, the first Governor of Virginia, and Sir Francis Drake are said to have been the first persons to introduce tobacco into England in 1586. Last year the consumption of the weed in Great Britain and the Isle of Man was nearly eleven million pounds (10,962,881).

72/59. *In Vino Veritas*.—(1) Liquid Red for aerated waters.—Solutions of any of the following aniline-dyes are safe to use; they are the colours permitted for that purpose in Austria: Fuchsine or rubine, acid. fuchsine or rubine S., rocelline (only sparingly soluble), Bordeaux and ponceau red, eosin, phloxine, and erythrosin. The last three dyes are not of much use on account of the marked fluorescence they show in dilute solutions. (2) A good Cutting Powder for rubbing down oil of lemon is kieselguhr or prepared silica.

96/1. *G. (Hoxton).*—We do not know the formula for cuticura soap.

100/53. *M. P. S. I.*—There is no way of registering the name of a pharmacy, but you have the protection of the common law for any title you have made your own.

90/30. *E. S.*—Thompson's "Elementary Lectures on Veterinary Science," 6s. (Brakenridge & Co., Whitehaven), is a recent work on veterinary medicine, which we can recommend.

86/40. *C. J. E.*—(1) **Lanoline-and-Cucumber Cream.**—A correspondent recently informed us that he had made this successfully by adding cucumber-ointment ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) to the formula for lanoline toilet-cream in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" (page 9). (2) **Resin Soap.**—This is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" (page 436). You say you have the book. (3) **Ung. Ae. Carbolie., U.S.P.**—

Carbolic acid...	...	...	77 gr.
Ointment	...	...	3 oz. 154 gr.

Mix thoroughly.

"Ointment" is a mixture of—

Lard	...	...	28 oz. 96 gr.
Yellow wax	...	...	7 oz. 24 gr.

(4) Each edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is an improvement on the preceding, but the number of pages has not been increased. (5) Thanks for the "bookkeeping" suggestion.

90/66. *A. G. S.*—(1) **Liq. Tolu (1-7).**—The process of Farr and Wright referred to by Mr. J. H. Thomson in his Conference paper is:—

Take 4 of balsam of tolu, and dissolve in 12 of alcohol (90-per cent.), then add 26 of water, previously heated to 70° C., and place in a bottle; shake vigorously, then set aside for twenty-four hours; filter bright. Mix the filtrate with seven times its volume of simple syrup to make syrup tolu.

94/62. *Statim.*—**Masking the Odour of Petroleum.**—This can only be partially accomplished by the use of such substances as naphthalin, camphor, acetate of amyl, or citronella oil. It is for you to judge which of these will suit your purpose.

83/43. *A. B.*—**Schleich's Soap.**—The following is the formula for Dr. Schleich's surgeons' soap:—

Yellow soap	...	...	1 part
Powdered marble	...	...	3 parts
Lysol	...	...	4 per cent.
Cerate-paste	...	...	to make a mass

The formula for cerate-paste was given in the *C. & D.* July 28, 1900, page 138.

92/39. *Ferrum.*—**Sydenham's Laudanum** is official in the French Codex, and should be used for the French prescription. It is made as follows:—

Powdered opium	...	...	200 grams
Saffron	...	...	100 grams
Cinnamon	...	...	15 grams
Cloves...	...	...	15 grams
White wine	...	...	1,600 grams

Macerate for fifteen days, shaking occasionally, then strain, press, and filter.

102/43. *Lindum.*—For all about trade-marks refer to **THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY**, page 285.

103/41. *Apprentice.*—An outdoor apprentice indentured for five years without premium should get no salary the first year. Second year 10%, third year 15%, fourth 20%, and fifth year 30% would be reasonable remuneration. Indentures are unnecessary.

103/68. *Dispensiere.*—Kreat Halviva is the name of a proprietary preparation which enjoyed considerable popularity a few years ago. The basis of it was understood to be kreat, a name given in India to chiretta as well as to *Andrographis paniculata*, and it properly belongs to the latter. We cannot say whether it is the basis or not of Khoosh bitters. A distillate from the infusion or decoction would be valueless as a bitter.

89/67. *Minor.*—Quinine pessaries are a method of using an antiseptic. Sometimes where quinine is counter-indicated boric-acid pessaries are used, but these may be objectionable in the case you mention.

70/58. *Ovum.*—**Chicken-spice.**—This does not differ very much from the powder we report on below (73/65, "Fowler"), except that it contains a larger proportion of fœnugreek and pepper.

83/7. *T. E. S.*—**Removing Tattoo-marks.**—The method in which nitric acid is used is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," and is too long to repeat here. Another way, in which glycerole of papain is employed, was described in the *C. & D.*, April 8, 1899, page 575.

73/65. *Fowler.*—**Fowl-powder** "which makes fowls thrive and lay well." Your sample is the following approximate composition:—

Powdered fœnugreek	...	...	3j.
Black pepper	...	...	3j.
Powdered gentian	...	...	3j.
Powdered liquorice	...	...	3ij.
Linseed-meal	...	...	3iv.

Mix a tablespoonful with the food for twenty hens.

78/33. *Ferrum.*—(1) You give no particulars of the inhalation. (2) Advertising in the *C. & D.* Supplement is the only way we can suggest for obtaining a situation in an Indian cinchona-plantation.

82/31. *W. A. F.*—**Keeping Leeches.**—You change the water of the leech-jar too often. Once in six weeks is often enough, unless the water is discoloured with blood, although some authorities recommend once a week and the addition of a little lime-water. The chief points in leech-keeping were noted in a reply to a correspondent in the *C. & D.*, August 24, 1901, page 357.

82/15. *Dam'ana.*—**Elixir Damianæ Co.**:—

Ext. damianæ liq.	...	...	3j.
Ext. cocæ liq.	...	...	3j.
Tr. nuc. vom.	...	...	3ss.
Ac. phosph. conc.	...	...	3j.
Spt. vini rect.	...	...	3ss.
Elixir simplicis ad	...	...	3xvj.

Triturate the first three ingredients with sufficient kieselguhr to form a creamy mixture, add 10 oz. of the simple elixir, and filter. To the filtrate add the rest of the ingredients.

The dose is one to two teaspoonfuls in water.

71/25. *E. E. M. & Co.*—(1) **Boot-polish.**—The following is a representative formula (you will find others in "Pharmaceutical Formulas") :—

Carnauba wax	...	...	3viij.
Sperm oil	...	...	3iv.
Oil of turpentine	...	...	3xij.
Powdered soap	...	...	3j.
Oil of mirbane	...	...	3j.

Melt the wax and sperm oil together in a water-bath, remove from the source of heat, and add the turpentine. When mixed, add the powdered soap and oil of mirbane, and make into a homogeneous paste by trituration in a hot mortar.

(2) **Furniture-polish:**—

Castile soap	...	...	3j.
Yellow wax	...	...	3xvj.
White wax	...	...	3j.
Oil of turpentine	...	...	Oij.
Boiling water	...	...	Oij.

Melt the waxes on a water-bath, and add the turpentine, stirring till the mixture is quite liquid. Separately dissolve the soap in the boiling water, and pour the two mixtures simultaneously into a hot earthenware jar. Stir for five minutes, and pour into wide-mouth bottles for sale.

81/17. *Phytoz.*—There is no book published in English dealing with the microscopy of drugs, but Professor H. G. Greenish has one in hand which will probably suit your purpose.

53/24. *V. H.*—The Antwerp formula for **Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil**, which we gave in the *C. & D.*, April 19, page 634, is an imitation of Scott's emulsion.

81/41. *C. D. K.*—**Paint for Sheaths of Hand-cameras.**—This is usually prepared by mixing lamp-black with gold-size or a solution of shellac in borax and water. A chemical stain is recommended when the sheaths are made of zinc. Such a stain is made as follows:—

Zinc nitrate	3ij.
Copper chloride	3iij.
Hydrochloric acid	3j.
Distilled water	3viii.

The zinc must be quite clean, and is blackened by immersing it in the above solution.

81/40. *J. A. P.*—(1) **Aquarium-cement:**—

Litharge	3iij.
Fine white sand	3iij.
Plaster of Paris	3iij.
Powdered resin	3j.
Boiled linseed oil	q.s.

The powders are mixed and made into a paste with the oil. The cement should be used within four or five hours of mixing.

(2) The rancid perfume should be filtered through animal charcoal, and the spirit could then be used as a basis for liniments or veterinary preparations.

70/8. *E. W. T.*—**Etching-ink** for rubber stamp.—Did you allow the ink to act on the glass long enough? To make a stronger preparation omit most of the water, or use sulphuric acid in place of the glacial acetic acid. The formula we gave is one very extensively used, but the following is one which some people prefer:—

Dissolve in 12 oz. of water $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sodium fluoride and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of potassium sulphate. Make another solution of 56 gr. of zinc chloride and 4 oz. of water, and then add $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of strong hydrochloric acid. Mix equal quantities of the two solutions for use.

104/17. *Brownie* has been consulted about a light-brown leather portmanteau which is stained through the upsetting of some methylated spirit. The affected side is darker than it was, and has the appearance of being wet. It is not easy to restore the original colour of the leather; if oxalic acid is used the probabilities are that a lighter colour would result. The best way is to "stain" the whole bag by giving it a bath of spirit; it would then, at least, look alike all over.

104/42. *F. J. W.*—**Marble-workers' Cement.**—This is composed of plaster of Paris mixed with resin soap, but a mixture of marble dust and white wax is often used for filling flaws.

89/11. *D.veloper.*—**Dry Developer**, metol-quinol, for 3d. packets:—

A. Metol	10 gr.
Quinol	15 gr.
Powdered sodium sulphite	180 gr.
B. Powdered sodium carbonate (not exsiccated)	75 gr.
Potassium bromide	8 gr.

The powders are separately packed, A being best wrapped in tinfoil so as to avoid contact with organic matter. Each powder is dissolved in 3 oz. of water, which are mixed in equal parts to form a developer. A pyro. formula is obtained by using 20 gr. of pyrogallol in place of the metol and quinol in powder A.

80/8. *Deposition.*—**Tonic** containing quinine, nux vomica, steel, and phosphorus.—Our experience of this preparation, made by diluting 1 oz. of Easton's syrup with 7 oz. of water, is that it keeps very badly. One ounce of glycerin in place of 1 oz. of the water delays the change, and the addition of colouring-matter, such as saccharum ustum, gives a mixture in which alteration of colour, often unimportant from a medicinal point of view, is less conspicuous. You do not, however, tell us what formula you use, so that we do not know if you use the Easton's-syrup mixture.

66/64.—*J. S.* (1) **Linen-polishing Block.**—The formula you submit is a good one, but would be improved by reversing the quantities of tallow-soap and paraffin-wax. (2) **Stove-polish.**—The presence of paraffin-wax and soap in this recipe is the cause of the polish not brightening readily. Try a smaller proportion of these two ingredients.

96/22. *A. J. W.*—We do not know of any published data of the freezing-points of various mixtures of alcohol and water. Mendeleeff has done work on the subject, however.

Information Supplied.

Ung. Benz. Co.

Mr. Girling (Wisbech) supplies the following formula:—

Cerae flav.	1 part
G. benzoin.	1 part
Axungia	3 parts

Another correspondent refers us to Lassar's preparations, as follows:—

Vaselinum Benzoico-salicylatum.

A.c. salicylic	1 part
Tr. benzoin.	2 parts
Vaselin.	47 parts

Lanolinum Benzoinatum.

Lanolin.	20 parts
Vaselin.	5 parts
Tr. benzoin.	1 part

Information Wanted.

108/1. Where can "Army and Navy" pipe-clay be obtained?

106/64. Who is the maker of the "Red Ex" corn-and-wart plaster?

Coming Events.

Secretaries should send us notices by Wednesday of each week

Tuesday, October 28.

Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association. Committee-meeting to arrange syllabus for Winter Session.

London Chemists' Association, Holborn Viaduct Hotel, at 3.30 P.M. Meeting of General Purposes Committee.

Wednesday, October 29.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association, Hotel Métropole. at 8 P.M. Smoking-concert.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association. Ordinary meeting.

London Chemists' Association, Southern Branch, Lecture Theatre, Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 Kennington Park Road, at 3.30 P.M. Ordinary meeting of members.

Public Dispensers' Association, St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., at 8 P.M. Business: To consider the advisability of altering the constitution of the above Association, so as to admit a prominent man as President, the officer who holds that office as at present constituted to become Chairman of Committee. Mr. Duff (President) will open a discussion on "The best means of forming affiliated provincial Dispensers' Associations."

Thursday, October 30.

Barnsley Chemists' Association. Royal Hotel, at 7 P.M. Annual meeting.

Public Dispensers' Association, St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., at 8 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. S. J. Frost on "The Products of the Bee."

Monday, November 3.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 5 P.M. General monthly meeting of members.

Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, New Gallery, 121 Regent Street, W., at 8 P.M. "Camera Notes by an Amateur Field Naturalist," by Mr. Douglas English.

MESSRS. BURGONNE, BURBIDGES & Co.'s annual smoking-concert will take place at the Great Eastern Hotel on Friday, November 7. Tickets, 1s. each, can be had from Mr. S. Tappenden, Hon. Secretary, B.B.C.C., 16 Coleman Street, E.C.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Leicester Chemists' Social Union is to be held on November 13. Tickets, 6s. each, may be had from Mr. F. W. Goodess, 1 Friar Lane.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: October 23.

THERE is a decided all-round improvement in business this week, several articles claiming special attention at the hands of speculators. It has been a red-letter week for peppermint oils, and since the close of our report last week the price of American HGH has advanced about 6s. per lb.; while Japanese dementholised oil has advanced 4s. on the week. It is mostly a speculative business, principally on the part of the United States, where there is evidently an attempt to "corner" the article. Star-aniseed and cassia oils are also dearer, and again higher prices have been paid for menthol for spot and delivery. In shellac there has been another boom, and business in all the three markets has been brisk. Amidst this excitement quinine has been neglected, and little will now be done until after the Amsterdam cinchona-auction next week, where the quantity to be offered exceeds all previous records. Only a small interest was manifested in the London auction, the issue of which was quite unimportant. Opium is very steady, and prices of some descriptions are tending firmer; morphine is unchanged. Condurango is dearer, and ergot and cantharides are tending higher; cod-liver oil is also dearer. Citric acid, tartaric acid, and cream of tartar are unusually dull, and pyrogallac acid is cheaper. German spirit is one-halfpenny dearer from the lowest point. The following are the principal movements of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Alcohol	Balsam tolu	Ammonia	Acid, pyro-
Cantharides	Benzols	sulphate	gallic
Condurango	Bleaching-	Barium salts	Cinchona
Menthol	powder		Lime-juice
Oil, anise, star	(forward)		Pimento
Oil, cassia	Ergot		Quinine (see
Oil, pepper-	Honey		hands)
mint	Jalap		
Shellac	Opium		
	(Persian)		
	Pepper		
	(white)		

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from October 8 to 22, inclusive:—Acetate of lime (@ New York), 1,584; acid, acetie (@ Sarpsborg) 30 tons, (@ Rotterdam) 35 blns.; acid, borie (@ Leghorn), 20; acid, carbolic (@ Cologne), 53; acid, oxalic (@ Rotterdam), 20; acid, tannic (@ Hamburg) 10, (@ Bari) 60; albumen (@ Hamburg), 52; aloes (@ Aden) 22 cs., (@ Mossel Bay) 73; alum, 7; alumina sulphate (@ Ghent), 270; antimony, crude (@ Shanghai), 500 cs.; argol (@ Naples) 178, (@ Lisbon) 51; arrowroot (@ St. V.), 650; arsenic (@ Hamburg) 55, (@ Oporto) 134; bleaching-powder (@ Tréport) 100, (@ Hamburg) 54; calumba (@ Hamburg) 254, (@ Aden) 20; canary-seed (@ Rotterdam) 24, (@ Mazagan) 1,550; cardamoms (@ Colombo) 73, (@ Hamburg) 150; earaway-seed (@ Amsterdam) 250, (@ Rotterdam) 100; cassia fistula (@ Amsterdam), 15; castor oil (@ Leghorn) 7, (@ Antwerp) 185, (@ Cocnada) 45, (@ Calcutta) 825, (@ Marseilles) 157; chamomiles (@ Antwerp) 20, (@ Ghent) 8; cinchona (@ Bombay), 79; citronella oil (@ Galle), 142; cloves (@ Rotterdam) 100, (@ Ham-

burg) 200; cochineal, 42 bgs.; coca-leaves (@ Ceylon), 6; cod-liver oil (@ Marseilles) 23, (@ Aalesund) 674, (@ Bergen) 225, (@ Christiania) 52; coriander-seed 143, (@ Hamburg) 416; cream of tartar (@ Rotterdam) 24, (@ Hamburg) 73; cumin-seed (@ Marseilles) 20, (@ Safii) 143; drugs (@ Antwerp) 66 bls., (@ Trieste) 421 bls., (@ Boulogne) 13, (@ Moutserrat) 5, (@ Smyrna) 28, (@ Philadelphia) 20, (@ Fiume) 227, (@ Leghorn) 229, (@ Marseilles) 71, (@ Bahia) 21, (@ New York) 167; epsom salts, 20; ergot (@ Hamburg) 8, (@ Vigo) 20; essential oils (@ Messina) 60 es. 40 pkgs., (@ Amsterdam) 5, (@ Boulogne) 17; farina (@ Fiume) 700, (@ Rotterdam) 50, (@ Hamburg) 98, (@ Stettin) 550; fennugreek-seed (@ Sidon) 16, (@ Marseilles) 155; formaldehyde, 170; galls, 13; gentian (@ Bordeaux), 63; ginger (@ Hong-Kong), 100; glycerin (@ Sydney) 19, (@ Rotterdam) 10, (@ St. Petersburg) 20, (@ Rouen) 20, (@ Antwerp) 20, (@ Amsterdam) 23; gum arabic (@ Bombay) 59 es., (@ Alexandria) 302, (@ Suez) 58 bds. 43 bgs.; henbane (@ Odessa), 10; honey (@ Lisbon) 2, (@ Jamaica) 15; insect-powder, 10; iodine (@ Valparaiso), 76; juniper-berries (@ Leghorn), 80; kola (@ St. Lucia) 11, (@ Jamaica) 22; lime-juice (@ Halifax) 156 pns., (@ Jamaica) 163 pkgs.; lime oil (@ Dominica), 49; liquorice (@ Messina) 115, (@ Spain) 260 bls. 226 bgs., (@ Catania) 12; liquorice-paste (@ Naples), 175 cs.; manna (@ Palermo), 7; nux vomica (@ Madras), 499; opium (@ Marseilles) 59, (@ Samsoun) 6, (@ China) 24, (@ Smyrna) 40, (@ Constantinople) 249, (@ Calcutta) 35; orris (Ital.), 30; pepper (@ Havre), 300; phosphorus (@ Brussels) 5, (@ Montreal) 75; pimento (@ Jamaica), 664; pot. chlor. (@ Hamburg), 20; pot. cyanide 40, (@ Hamburg) 150; pot. permang. (@ Hamburg), 10; quiesilver (@ Italy), 180; "roots" (@ Marseilles), 172 bls.; sal ammoniac (@ Antwerp) 24; saltpetre (@ Antwerp), 200; sarsaparilla (@ New Orleans) 16, (@ Hamburg) 33; scammony-root (@ Beyrout) 24, (@ Caiffa) 36; seedlac (@ Madras) 25, (@ Karachi) 101; senna (@ Bombay), 123; shellac 1,885, button lac 271; soda acetate (@ Antwerp), 220; spermaceti (@ New York), 50; sugar of lead (@ Rotterdam) 6, (@ Hamburg) 24, (@ Stettin) 56; sugar of milk (@ Amst.), 2; sulphur (@ Catania) 1,320 bgs. 70 brls. 924 cks.; sticklac (@ Singapore), 81; tartar (@ Rotterdam) 56 cks., (@ Spain) 99, (@ Marseilles) 974, (@ Naples) 20; tartar emetic (@ Hamburg), 14; tonka-beans (@ Para), 16; turmeric (@ Bombay) 447, (@ Cochin) 255, (@ Calcutta) 10; vanilla (@ Marseilles) 77, (@ Havre) 9; wax, bees' (@ Lisbon) 11, (@ Tangier) 24, (@ Ghent) 34, (@ Mogador) 43, (@ Hamburg) 238 pkgs.; wax, Japanese, 25; wax, ceresin (@ Rotterdam) 10, (@ Cologne) 51, (@ Hamburg) 20; wax, Chinese, 357; wine-lees (@ Aliante), 344.

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, October 17:—The sales of opium for the week ending Wednesday amount to 85 cases, principally for the United States, at full prices. An advance is expected, owing to the continued drought.

HAMBURG, October 23:—For menthol 55m. per kilo, is asked, and 48m. for forward delivery. American HGH oil of peppermint is quoted 17½m. per lb., and Japanese 22m. per kilo. on the spot, and 18m. for forward delivery. Condurango has been sold at 105m. per 100 kilos.

NEW YORK, October 23:—Business here is brisk. Peppermint oil is "cornered," and \$5 per lb. is a nominal price. Balsam tolu is higher at 30c. per lb. Menthol is scarce, and \$6.50 is now asked. Opium is easier at \$2.73 per lb. Cod-liver oil has advanced \$1 per barrel. Senega is easier at 67c. per lb., and jalap is firm at 11c. per lb.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is a continued briskness in the heavy-chemical market and all-round demand for both main and miscellaneous products is substantial. Deliveries against existing contracts are well up to the average. Business on forward account has been rather quieter, but this comes as a natural consequence to the heavy bookings of the last few weeks. Changes in prices are only slight, and for the most part recent values are easily and steadily maintained.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—In bleaching-powder there is no change in prices for this year's delivery, figures running from 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 15s. per ton, but for forward, tone is distinctly firmer again, and from 4l. to 4l. 10s. per ton is now more in accordance with the manufacturer's ideas than recently-mentioned figures. Caustic soda, ammonia alkali, soda crystals, &c., are all unchanged, and with steady request are firmly maintained.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Values all round show a further decline, and a heavier business is now passing. Nearest figures: Beekton, 11l. 15s.; Beekton, November-December, 11l. 13s. 9d.; January-March, 11l. 17s. 6d. Beekton terms, 11l. 11s. 3d.; London, 11l. 15s.; Leith and Hull, 11l. 15s. 9d. Exports from Leith last week amounted to 900 tons.

BENZOLS are firmer again and in this department concluded-transactions have also been heavier, 90 per cent. 8½d. per gal., and

50 per cent. $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $8d.$ per gal. Aniline oil and salt are steady at unchanged rates of $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ and $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. respectively.

BARIUM PRODUCTS.—In this branch the general demand keeps up well, but nevertheless prices are perhaps a shade easier. The mineral carbonate of barytes is again in more plentiful supply—hence the change. Prices for this, as usual, vary in accordance with quality, quantity, package, and delivery. Chloride of barium, best ordinary refined crystals, $6l.$ $15s.$ to $7l.$ per ton ex stock in casks about 8 to 10 cwt. each, and $6l.$ $10s.$ to $6l.$ $15s.$ per ton in bags. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste-form, is scarcely moving with its accustomed briskness for the time of year, and $6l.$ $10s.$ to $7l.$ per ton now more nearly represents value. Mineral sulphate of barytes, ground, in good demand at from $40s.$ to $100s.$ per ton, according to quality, quantity, and package. Hydrate of baryta crystals steady, at $14l.$ to $14l.$ $10s.$ per ton in usual casks. Nitrate of baryta very firm, with tendency towards advancement, crystals, $17l.$ to $18l.$ per ton free on rails in casks, and powdered, $17l.$ $5s.$ to $18l.$ $5s.$ per ton. Sulphide of barium, crude calcined, 70 to 75 per cent., quieter and rather lower, at $5l.$ $5s.$ to $5l.$ $15s.$ per ton in usual casks.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, October 22.

CASTOR OIL.—Owing to the arrival of the s.s. *Craftsman* several parcels of good seconds Calcutta were sold from the quay at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., but store price continues at $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ First-pressure French is still held for $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2\frac{3}{4}d.$, and second-pressure $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. The volume of business, however, is very limited.

QUILLAIA-BARK.—The movement in this article has been sustained, and sales of 5-ton lots are reported at $15l.$ $10s.$ per ton, and holders are asking $16l.$ per ton for the small quantity still available.

ACACIA SORTS.—A parcel of 200 serons soft Soudan sorts was offered at auction, and $32s.$ $6d.$ per cwt. was asked for part, or $31s.$ to clear. There were no bids forthcoming.

CANARY-SEED.—Good bright Turkish is available at $46s.$ to $47s.$ per quarter, but $48s.$ is asked for prime Morocco seed.

TONKA BEANS.—At auction 16 cases Pará just landed were offered, and 3 cases fine frosted were sold at $1s.$ $11\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., and 7 cases at $1s.$ $11d.$ Five cases of foxy to black were also sold after the auction, but the price was not allowed to transpire.

HONEY.—One hundred and twelve barrels of No-pile Chilian are reported as being cleared off at $15s.$ per cwt., and now $16s.$ per cwt. is being asked for the small quantity available of this grade. For pale amber Californian $40s.$ per cwt. is still asked. For 27 cases of fine Chilian, orange-blossom flavour, $30s.$ per cwt. has been paid.

BEESWAX is still moving off at $7l.$ $5s.$ to $8l.$ per cwt.

TURPENTINE.—The advance in this has been augmented, and $40s.$ $3d.$ per cwt. has been paid.

RHATANY-ROOT.—A parcel of 9 bales has arrived, and will be offered at auction.

CALABAR BEANS.—One bag, just arrived, has been sold at $1s.$ per lb.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, October 21.

Our drug-market shows a much improved business, and several articles, such as peppermint oil, menthol, condurango, &c., have been excited.

BALSAM PERU is firm at $10m.$ per kilo.

MENTHOL is excited. Japan reports that stocks are almost exhausted, and that important firms are buying back for Japanese account. In Hamburg only single cases are obtainable, for which $55m.$ per kilo. has been paid, and $47m.$ to $48m.$ per kilo. for forward shipment.

LYCOPodium is very firm and strong. Russia quotes $500m.$ per 100 kilos., while $480m.$ per 100 kilos. is quoted on the spot.

CONDURANGO-BARK has been very excited. Last week's price of about $60m.$ per 100 kilos has advanced considerably, and now $125m.$ is asked. All the stock in Hamburg has been bought up, and is now in very strong hands. New arrivals are expected ere long.

QUILLAIA is steady at $29m.$ per 100 kilos.

SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE is excited on the spot; $78\frac{1}{2}m.$ per 100 kilos. has been paid.

ERGOT is also tending firmer.

CAMPOR is firm. First-hand holders ask $425m.$ per 100 kilos. for refined, and second-hand will take a few marks less.

OILS (FIXED).—Cod-liver is very firm and advancing; $155m.$ per barrel is asked for non-congealing oil. Castor shows a fair demand at the present low prices for forward delivery. January to June is quoted $45\frac{1}{2}m.$ per 100 kilos.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Peppermint is excited, and prices are advancing daily, especially HGH, which is now quoted $17m.$ per lb. Todd from America is quoted $20m.$ Japanese dementholised, which was quoted a few days ago at $12m.$ per kilo., is now $17m.$ on the spot and $17m.$ per kilo. forward, with a continually advancing prices.

American Drug-market.

New York, October 14.

Business generally shows some improvement, but the market is somewhat unsettled owing to financial conditions.

BALSAMS.—Copaiba.—Central American is in good demand, and quotations are firmer at $37\frac{1}{2}c.$ to $40c.$ per lb., though very little is offering at the inside figure. Tolu is offered at $26c.$ to $27c.$, but an advance is expected. Peru is quiet at $\$1.05$ to $\$1.10$.

BEESWAX.—Ordinary yellow is plentiful, and the market is easy at $26c.$ to $32c.$ per lb., according to quality.

BUCHU-LEAVES are jobbing at $26c.$ to $30c.$

CINCHONIDINE is scarce at $21c.$ to $22c.$ per oz.

COD-LIVER OIL is in good demand, and quotations range from $\$38$ to $\$43$ for Norwegian oil, with $\$40$ generally asked for the best brands.

IPECACUANHA.—Rio and Cartagena are neglected, and quotations of $\$1.90$ and $90c.$ respectively are nominal.

JALAP is active, and none is now obtainable below $10c.$ per lb.

MENTHOL is scarce, and firmly held at $86.$

OIL OF PEPPERMINT.—The market is very active, and sales are numerous. Prices obtained have ranged from $\$2.45$ to $\$2.60$ for case oil, and up to $\$2.72\frac{1}{2}$ for HGH. Bulk goods are now quoted at $\$2.50$, and HGH at $\$2.75$. Dealers at primary sources are also asking higher figures. (See cablegram for latest prices.)

OPIMUM is slow of sale at $\$2.75$ per lb.

QUININE is active, but business is restricted by light stocks and unwillingness to sell, owing to expectation of further advances. Second-hands have very little to offer, and ask $25c.$ for German and $24c.$ for Java. Makers quote at $26c.$

SENEGA is a little easier, and $68c.$ will buy.

SERPENTARY is very firmly held at $45c.$ per lb.

ACETANILIDE.—Prices continue in favour of buyers and for quantity an extremely low figure has been paid. In cwt. lots $8d.$ to $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. is quoted.

ACID, CITRIC, continues in a lifeless condition and prices also favour buyers.

ACID, OXALIC.—A Continental report states that it is probable the combination which is in progress will be successful, or at least rumours to this effect are current. Manufacturers are unwilling to contract for next year at present low prices. On the spot $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. net is quoted.

ACID PYROGALLIC.—The principal maker has reduced his price by $1d.$ per oz., or $1s.$ $4d.$ per lb.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Very quiet at $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. for foreign, and $11\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $11\frac{3}{4}d.$ for English.

ALCOHOL.—The restriction of the output of German potato spirit, has resulted in an advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per proof gal. from the lowest point and the tendency is still towards higher rate. Druggists' quality for home use (56 and 68 o.p.) is quoted $6d.$ to $7d.$ net, and perfumers' quality (56 and 68 o.p.) $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ net, delivered in bond in casks or drums.

ALOES.—The *Johannesburg* from Mossel Bay has brought 43 cases, and the *York Castle*, also from Mossel Bay, 30 cases.

ARROWROOT.—At auction on Wednesday fine St. Vincents in tins was bought in at $5\frac{1}{2}d.$, for good, in barrels, bids of $3d.$ to $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. were made, and ordinary partly sold at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

CANTHARIDES.—For the new Russian crop higher prices are asked—viz., $2s.$ $6d.$ to $2s.$ $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., c.i.f., according to holder.

CINCHONA.—At the monthly auctions on Tuesday less than $1,000$ packages were catalogued, the bulk of which consisted of Calisaya bark. The demand was languid (in view of the heavy sale in Amsterdam next week), and little more than half was sold at lower prices, the average unit being $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $1\frac{1}{4}d.$, against $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ at the previous sale. The bark contained the equivalent of about 2 tons of quinine sulphate.

The following table shows the quantity of bark offered and sold:—

	Packages offered.	Packages sold.
South American (Calisaya) cinchona	645	of which 429
Java cinchona	142	" 46
East Indian cinchona	105	" 85
Ceylon cinchona	34	" 14
	926	" 574

The following figures represent the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
The American factories	14,702
The Mannheim and Amsterdam factories	9,739
The Imperial factory... ..	5,200
The Brunswick factory	925
Messrs. Howards & Sons	600
Druggists, brokers, &c.	32,266
Total quantity sold	63,432
Bought in or withdrawn	48,212
Total quantity offered	111,644

The prices paid were as follows:—

CEYLON.—Succirubra stem chips and shavings, 2½*d.* per lb.
 EAST INDIAN.—Succirubra stem chips and shavings, 2½*d.* to 2½*d.*; branch, 1½*d.* to 2½*d.*; root, 2½*d.* to 2½*d.*; officinalis chips, 1½*d.* to 4½*d.*
 JAVA.—Ledgeriana branch, 4*d.* to 6½*d.* per lb., and red stem, 4½*d.* to 4½*d.*
 SOUTH AMERICAN.—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, 4½*d.* to 6½*d.* per lb.

The auctions to be held in Amsterdam on November 6 consist of 9,852 bales and 597 cases, weighing 898,421 kilos. of Java bark. This is the largest quantity that has so far been offered at one auction, but it is quite probable that the average unit may be better than what is anticipated.

COCAINE has quieted down from the activity noted last week, and second-hand prices remain on a level with those of makers.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The auction to be held on November 4 at Amsterdam will consist of 70 tons Van Houten, 13 tons De Jong, 2½ tons Helm, 9½ tons Mignon, 6 tons ditto second hands, 20 tons Mercumstaaf, 12½ tons foreign brand; while on the same date in London 70 tons of Cadbury's will be offered.

COLOCYNTH.—After the auction last week a small parcel of good pale Spanish, rather heavy with seed, sold at 1*s.* per lb., and for Persian pulp 3*s.* has been paid.

CONDURANGO is dearer at 70*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

ERGOT is firmer, Russian being quoted at from 1*s.* 2½*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., f.o.b. Hamburg in one direction; and for Spanish 1*s.* 3*d.*, c.i.f., is asked. There is still difficulty in getting offers from Russia.

GAMBIER.—Cubes are very scarce on the spot, but September shipment is offered at 42*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., landed terms.

GAMBOGE remains firm, but no business is reported.

HONEY.—Since the auctions the bulk of the Jamaica offering from first hands is reported to have been cleared, up to 19*s.* per cwt. having been paid; and for good white Californian, 34*s.* has been paid for good white in quantity.

LEAD ACETATE.—White is quoted 23*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., f.o.b. Continent, in 5-ton lots.

LEMON-JUICE.—English is practically unobtainable on the spot, the nominal price being 1*s.* 3*d.* per gal. for raw and 1*s.* 6*d.* for refined.

LIME-JUICE is coming forward in fairly large quantities, and lower prices would be accepted—*e.g.*, 1*s.* 2*d.* per gal. would easily buy good pale West Indian, and inferior at 1*s.*

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—Small sales of decorticated Persian have been made at 18*s.*, and "cut" lengths at 12*s.* per cwt.

MENTHOL is again dearer. Up to Wednesday an advance of 2*s.* 6*d.* had been established on last week's prices, 27*s.* 6*d.* per lb. having been paid for Kobayashi brand, and this figure was quoted to-day. For November-December shipment 21*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f., has been paid.

MUSK.—For thin blue skin Tonquin pod (Pile I.) 70*s.* per oz. has been paid, and 55*s.* for Pile III. Cabardine musk is very scarce, the nominal value being from 12*s.* to 15*s.* per oz.

MYRRH is difficult to obtain either here or in Hamburg and forward offers are also scarce. If the trouble in Somaliland should assume a more serious aspect, it may possibly affect the position of this article.

OIL, ANISE, STAR is advancing and fair quantities have changed hands at from 4*s.* 6*d.* up to 4*s.* 10½*d.* per lb. spot, and the closing price is 5*s.*

OIL, CASSIA is dearer, business having been done at 3*s.* per lb. spot for 80 to 85 per cent., and 2*s.* 9*d.*, c.i.f., for arrival; 75 to 80 per cent. has been sold at 2*s.* 7½*d.*

OIL, CASTOR.—A small business has been done in Calcutta seconds, at 2¼*d.* per lb.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Under date of October 18, our Bergen correspondent writes that there is a slight demand, and, as the available stocks are now in very small compass, holders, have advanced their prices to 138*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for finest non-congealing oil. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 7,696 barrels, against 10,598 barrels at the same time last year.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—Holders ask 5½*d.* per oz. on the spot.

OIL, PEPPERMINT, is the feature of the week. Since our last report the market has been greatly excited, and with the receipt of cables from New York and Japan quoting higher prices every day, the excitement has been sustained throughout the greater part of the week. Prices have advanced several times in the course of a day, and on Wednesday American HGH was sold on the spot at from 18*s.* to 19*s.* per lb., London terms, and fine Wayne County at 17*s.* 6*d.* net. To-day matters have assumed a quieter aspect, from 18*s.* to 18*s.* 6*d.* being paid for HGH. Todd's is quoted 23*s.* 6*d.* net, spot. One American grower asks \$5.10 (equivalent to 21*s.* 6*d.* net) for tin oil, in the producing district. With regard to Japanese demethylated oil, similar conditions have prevailed, values by Wednesday having run up to 10*s.* 6*d.*, spot, and to-day there are sellers at from 10*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*, according to brand.

OIL, WOOD.—Chinese for arrival is lower, there being sellers at 24*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., c.i.f. London, for October-December steamer.

OPIUM.—The London market keeps very steady, and prices of Persian are tending firmer, good testing stuff (10 per cent. and over) being quoted 10*s.* to 10*s.* 3*d.* per lb., spot, and to arrive nothing is offered under 11*s.* to 11*s.* 3*d.* Manufacturing Salonica is now scarcer, and full prices have been paid, but in Smyrna druggists' there is nothing doing. Tokat is scarce and dearer at 15*s.* 9*d.* for fine.

SMYRNA, October 10.—The Jewish festival has interfered with business this week, and as many holders were eager to sell some 47 cases changed hands for exportation, principally to the United States, including 41 cases Karahissar at 7*s.* 6*d.*, and 6 cases inspected Yerli at 7*s.* 11*d.* per lb., c.i.f. The continuance of dry weather enables holders to maintain their prices, in spite of the slackness of demand. The arrivals of new opium from the interior to date amount to 4,161 cases, against 2,423 cases at the same time last year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 18.—There is nothing new to report. Buying continues on a small scale, the week's sales being as follows: Nineteen cases druggists' at 6*s.* 6*d.*, 18 cases "soft" at 8*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 9*d.*, and 10 cases Karahissars at 6*s.* 11*d.* per lb. The weather continues dry, but notwithstanding this, Smyrna market is weaker consequent of heavy stock.

The Smyrna correspondent of the *Levant Herald* writes that the protracted drought is causing apprehension to agriculturists, but, although rain is very late this year, the situation is not yet desperate. The weather is cooler, and there are other indications that rain is not far off. If it comes before the end of October, there will still be time for the autumn sowings. As regards opium, even if the autumn sowings fail, it does not necessarily follow that next year's crop will be deficient, as it is quite possible that the winter and spring sowings alone may yield an ample crop. Rain, however, is required to save the olive-crop, as the trees continue to shed their fruit, which develops no longer.

ORRIS remains a dead letter, and prices are still very low in Italy. Holders in Leghorn quote 23*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., for good Florentine, and 18*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* for sorts.

QUININE remains quiet and neglected. During the week a small business has been done at 11½*d.* per oz. for March delivery, and there are sellers of December at 11*d.*

SAFFRON.—Holders continue to look for high prices, and previous advices in regard to the lateness of the crop are confirmed.

SARSAPARILLA.—Lima-Jamaica remains unobtainable, and for grey Jamaica 1*s.* 4*d.* is asked in second hands.

SENEGA unchanged at 3*s.* net, with only a small business passing.

SENNA.—Retail sales of Alexandrian half leaf have been made at 3½*d.* per lb.

SHELLAC.—Much dearer. A large business has been done throughout the week at advancing prices, up to 135s per cwt. having been paid on Wednesday for fine second orange on the spot, and fair TN at 125s., cash. For arrival TN for October-December shipment has been sold at 125s., c.i.f. Futures have been active, and up to 127s. 6d. has been paid for November delivery, 128s. to 128s. 6d. for December, and 128s. to 129s. for February.

SODA, BICARBONATE.—On the spot, kegs are quoted 7l. 5s. per ton and 6l. 15s., f.o.b. Liverpool. American is 6l. 10s., spot.

SPICES.—At auction on Wednesday Cochin *Ginger* met with no demand, and the parcels offered were bought in, dull small brown rough at 40s.; and ordinary washed rough, slightly wormy at 42s. per cwt. Jamaica sold at 39s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. for middling dull washed. Japan is quoted 34s. to 35s., and Bengal 42s. per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* have fluctuated, and more business than for some time past has been done, at 4½d. per lb. on the spot, and at 4¾d. for January-March delivery. *Chillies* sold at 34s. 6d. per cwt. for bright red, and at 29s. for rather mixed dark. *Nutmegs* steady. *Mace* firm for West India; ordinary Bombay wild was bought in at 3d. per lb. *Pimento* lower; a good proportion sold at 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. for common to ordinary, 2½d. for fair, and at 2¾d. for good. Singapore black *Pepper* sold at 6d. per lb. for barely fair. The quotation for fair on the spot is 6½d., and for January-March shipment 6¾d. per lb. *Pepper* shells sold at 1d. per lb. Ceylon white sold at 9½d. per lb. for fair brownish, and at 9¾d. for mixed dark. Fine yellow coriander kind sold at 11½d. per lb. Singapore is quoted on the spot 10d. per lb., and Penang 9½d. per lb.

TURMERIC.—Split Cochin bulbs have been sold at 10s. per cwt., and Bengal at 13s., spot, and for arrival at 9s. 3d., c.i.f. Continent.

WAX, BEES'.—W. H. B. refined American in 2 lb. blocks is quoted 8l. net, and white ditto at 9l. per cwt. net, in five case lots.

Dominican Export Regulations.

The Dominican Government has enacted a law, dated Port au Prince, September 11, by which all exports, before leaving the country, must be examined by officers of the Government, and, if found to be damaged, must be confiscated and a fine imposed on the exporters. Goods not properly prepared for shipment will be so marked, and the shipper will be fined. All articles found to be in good condition will be free from export duties for a period of twenty-five years.

Italian Quicksilver.

An Austro-Hungarian Consular report on the trade of Leghorn for 1901 states that the Italian export of quicksilver amounted to 3,010 quintals (1=220 lbs.) against 2,586 quintals in the previous year, the total export being almost exclusively from Leghorn (2,944 quintals). About 353 quintals were imported into Italy from Austria-Hungary. The producers at Leghorn are concerned about the increasing extent to which the quicksilver in Austria, and particularly that produced in Idria, competes with their product in the London market, and especially in Upper Italy. The rates and taxes which burden the industry at Leghorn practically prohibits competition with the Austrian product. The quicksilver-mine owners will probably petition the Government to increase the import-duty to 100 lire per quintal. In this way it is hoped that it will be possible to re-open some of the quicksilver mines at Cuneo, Vallota, Avellino and Ripa. At the present time the import-duty on quicksilver in Italy is 10 lire.

Ginseng in China.

In reply to inquiries by a New York correspondent, the American Consul of Tientsin writes that there are four kinds of ginseng known to the trade—the native (which comes from Kirin), the Korean, the American, and the Japanese. Miraculous healing-properties are ascribed to the Kirin ginseng, and it commands a very high price, the best specimens being sold at 200 to 600 times their weight in silver. Only the wealthy, of course, can indulge in this costly drug, but, such is the faith of all classes of China in the life-giving virtues of the plant, that even the poorer classes make tremendous sacrifices to obtain it in cases of emergency. Owing to the immense demand and the limited supply in the wild state, the farmers near Kirin are doing a thriving business in cultivating ginseng, although it commands only a fraction of the price that is paid for it in a wild condition. Korean ginseng is next in cost, the prices ranging from \$2.07 to \$31.12 Amer. per

catty, according to size and quality. The consumption of Korean ginseng must be enormous, but no statistics are available, as most of it is smuggled over the border from Korea to China. American ginseng is becoming more widely known and more popular every year, especially in the southern provinces. In the last few years the prices paid for it have more than doubled. In the province of Chinkiang, American ginseng is in special demand. Almost everybody takes it in the spring as a tonic. The cheapest ginseng comes from Japan; it is used principally by those who cannot afford the other kinds.

Chilian Chemicals.

In reporting on the trade of Chili during 1901 the British Consul-General states that the sulphur-works at Taltal, on the Chilian coast, are now in liquidation. It appears in this case, as in many similar undertakings in Chili, that the management was defective. A large amount of money was disbursed in preliminary work, and the subscribed capital proved insufficient to carry out the project. The Consul also reports that the extensive grounds of borate of lime in the neighbourhood of Taltal are attracting the attention of capitalists, and British engineers are at present exploring the grounds. The great distance from the coast and also from the terminus or nearest point to the line of the Taltal Railway Company is unfavourable to the undertaking; but if the raw material can be manufactured into a high percentage of boric acid on the spot, as is not unlikely, the question of transport will not be a serious drawback in carrying out the enterprise successfully. It is amusing to read the Consul's remarks on iodine. He says: "Iodine, a bi-product obtained in the manufacture of nitrate, is a very valuable article, though of limited consumption, for which reason it is controlled by a British commercial house of high standing in London to prevent competition. The 53 tons exported during the year were shipped to New York."

Baghdad Business.

Among the exports from Baghdad to Europe and the U.S.A. during 1900-1 were the following:—

	Quantity	1901		1900	
		Value	Quantity	Value	
		£		£	
Almonds ...	bags	242	1,815	185	1,338
Arsenic ...	cases	42	55	...	...
Colocynth ...	bales	24	40	...	...
Drugs ...	bags	87	609	240	1,800
Galls ...	bags	12,516	62,580	14,869	74,345
Gum ...	bags	1,359	4,416	2,749	8,935
	cases	4,709	63,571	3,757	52,598
Gum ammoniacum and galbanum...	cases	32	384	70	490
Liquorice-root ...	bales	3,011	1,505	19,480	17,532
Opium ...	cases	168	11,800	46	3,910
Roots ...	bales	199	398	655	1,310
Sesame-seed ...	bags	4,028	3,021	3,828	2,870

The large falling-off in liquorice is caused by the extremely low prices in America, which have practically made this business unprofitable. In addition to the above, the following produce was shipped to Indian ports last year, the figures in parentheses being those for 1900: Almonds, 246 bags, 1,968l. (289 bags, 1,734l.); cumin-seed, 156 bags, 630l.; drugs, 152l. (132l.); galls, 452 bags (2,234l.), 1,008 bags (6,060l.); quince-seed, 65 bags, 195l.; and saleg, 93 bags, 297l.

"PRACTICAL METHODS OF URINE-ANALYSIS." Published at the offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., price 2s. 6d. net.—The *Chemist's Assistant*, writing in regard to the new edition, says it "has been prepared by a pharmacist of long experience in this branch of analysis, with the co-operation of a graduate in medicine of the London University. The result is an eminently satisfactory handbook containing all the essentials of the subject. . . . Not every pharmacist has the opportunity to practise urine-analysis to any great extent for purposes of profit, but it is within the competence of everyone to become acquainted with the uses and the methods of use of the reagents he sells. We have known the pharmacist who had not heard, and, indeed, denied, the existence of an 'amphoteric reaction,' just as we have known the assistant who spent his duty-evenings gaining acquaintance with the urinary peculiarities of the members of the staff. Both these classes will gain instruction from the book under consideration."